Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. I NO. 18 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1942 PRICE THREE ANNAS

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Whither Bound?

—B. F. Ferreira.

'INDIA MUST BE FREE'

—See Page 3

Our Serial True Story

By H. J. Timperley

TERROR IN CHINA

(III) A Month's Misdeeds

A survey of the situation as it presented itself nearly a month after the Japanese occupation is given in the following letter written on January 10 by the same foreigner whose earlier account is given at the beginning in Chapter I (Instalment I):—

"Dear friends,

"A few hasty jottings maid rape and bayonet stabs and reckless shooting, to be sent on the first foreign boat available since the situation developed after the Japanese entry—a U. S. Navy tug engaged on salvage work on the Panay. Friends in Shanghai will pick this up from the Consulate General and will get it away somehow on a foreign boat without censorship.

"More than 10,000 unarmed persons have been killed in cold blood. Most of my trusted friends would put the figure much higher. These were Chinese soldiers who threw down their arms or surrendered after being trapped, and civilians recklessly shot and bayoneted—often without even the pretext that they were soldiers including not a few women and children. Able German colleagues put the cases of rape at 20,000; I should say less than 8,000, and it might be anywhefe above that.

"On the University property alone I have details of more than 100 cases and assurance of some 300. You can scarcely imagine the anguish and terror. Girls as low as 11 and women as old as 53 had been raped on the University property alone. In other groups refugees are women of 72 and 76 years of age, who were raped mercilessly.

Despair On Every Face

"On the Seminary compound 17 soldiers raped one woman successively in broad daylight. In fact about one-third of the cases are in daytime.

"We still have several fires by day. Many sections of houses have also been burned deliberately. We have several samples of chemical strips used by soldiers for this purpose, and have inspected all phases of the process.

"Most of the refugees were robbed of their money and at least part of their scanty clothing and bedding and food. That was an utterly heartless performance, resulting in despair on every face for the first week or ten days.

"You can imagine the outlook for work and life in this city—with shops and tools gone, no banks or communications, some important blocks of houses burned out, and everything else plundered—now open to the cold and starving people. One hundred thousand people are entirely dependent on the International Committee for food and shelter. Others are scraping along on tiny holdovers of rice and the proceeds of direct or indirect looting. The Japanese supply department is beginning to let out, for monetary and political reasons, a little rice confiscated from considerable Chinese Government supplies. But what next?

"When I asked the Japanese officials about post and telegraph services they said, "There is no plan.'

30,000 Refugees

"The University has 30,000 refugees on various parts of its property. Problems of administration are fearful even on the low scale of living that can be maintained. We have very few indeed of the regular University staff and servants, most of whom have done splendid work. There are many volunteer helpers hastily got together by the International Committee, who have come with considerable adulteration of motives.

"Now we must add delation and intimidation and purchase of agents by Japanese. I am in three hot spots right now over this sort of business, and begin to wonder whether they are out to get me or the University into a corner; for instance, the two occurring in the past three days involve a contradiction in my report of losses for the University's middle school (thus putting me down for lying and cheating to the Japanese and striking between me and my kinsmen in that tremendous refugee camp) and a severe shove through the gate by a terrible military police officer when I tried to inquire about a good-spirited interpreter whom they had carried off bound as for death (after he had refused to leave the middle school camp, to accept their offers or to submit to their threats)

"Incidentally, police from that office last night took a woman from a University house and raped her thoroughly after putting a bayonet against our man, Riggs, when he happened along at the wrong time.

Special Reserves For Misdeeds

"So you get a little of the flavour of our daily diet while struggling to do something for these wretched but remarkably durable and cheerful people. Real military police numbered 70 at the time that over 50,000 soldiers were turned loose on Nanking, and for days we never saw one. Eventually the soldiers were given special arm bands and called 'police', which means that they have special reserves for their own misdeeds and keep out some of the ordinary run. We have seen men scolded for being caught by officers in the act of rape and let go without penalty; others were made to salute an officer following robbery.

"One motorized raid on the University at night was actually conducted by officers themselves, who pinned our watchman to the wall and raped three women refugees before carrying off one of them."

Not Nanking Alone

The foregoing pages have dealt almost exclusively with the conduct of the Japanese Army during their occupation of Nanking from December 12 to 31, 1937, and after the occupation up to about February 9, 1938. This method of presentation has been followed because Nanking was the main objective of the Japanese Army and because a proportionately large and international group of foreign residents remained there throughout and kept meticulous records of the events.

It should not be supposed, however, that the events in Nanking were by any means exceptional. Similar outrages against civilians have been reported from widely separated regions in China ever since the beginning of hostilities in North China in the midsummer of 1937.

On September 18, 1931, were fired at Mukden the first shots which resulted in the creation of "Manchukuo" and the domination of Manchuria by Japanese militarists. From 1932 to 1937 the Japanese forces applied gradual pressure in North China, especially in the Peiping-Tientsin district. On July 7, 1937, what has come to be known as the "Marco Polo bridge incident" occurred on the outskirts of Peiping as the prelude to a large-scale Japanese drive in North China.

Events In Shansi

Japanese troops poured into the Chinese provinces of Hopei and Chahar daily, until, by the end of November, some 300,000 soldiers were on Chinese soil, and, having driven the Chinese troops from the greater part of these two provinces, were forcing their way into the neighbouring provinces of Shansi and Shantung. Peiping and Tientsin were rapidly taken by the Japanese forces, which then proceeded to capture Paoting, the provincial capital of Hopei, some 80 miles south of Peiping. The following letter from a neutral foreign observer describes events in Shansi from early September to mid-December:—

"Peiping, December 17, 1937.

"Dear Blank,

"I left Paoting for Pinting, Shansi, on September 4 after quite a little bombing had been done in that city, but it was not occupied by the Japanese until some two weeks later. At Pinting I stayed with friends in the Brethren Mission, and as a group it was decided that we would stand by and await the Japanese occupation.

"War is war no matter what country is carrying it on and I am glad that in reading 'Gone With The Wind' during the summer I had some realization of what had taken place in my own country some 70 years ago.

"From 1,000 to 1,500 Chinese fleeing from their homes flocked into our compound. The first week of occupation by a conquering army will always be an indescribable nightmare. Many of our refugees were girls or young women, which people were trying to hide. One instance will show how they were hunted down.

Hunt For Women

"In one home a girl was hidden under a cupboard in a most cramped space. The soldiers looked everywhere for young women in the place, and even came in several times during the night to see if someone hadn't come out of a hiding place. For two days and two nights the girl scarcely dared to breathe in this hole, and wasn't in a position to eat before they could get her out and to the Mission compound.

"Hundreds of women were hidden in nearby mines. One group of over 200 was rescued by an American nurse after having been without food for more than two days. Another group was betrayed and carried off.

"The Mission housed refugees in three compounds; inside the city as wel as the hospital compound, and outside the gate. One compound was not Mission property, so it could not fly the American flag. One day two soldiers came over the wall and grabbed a couple of young girls and carried them back of a house. Mr. C. was sent for and fortunately arrived before they were injured.

Mission Houses Crowded With Refugees

"During the day one or another of the foreigners stayed in these compounds during those first frightful days. At night more than 70 girls and young women slept in our houses, and all other houses were equally full. You may guess we didn't undress and didn't sleep very soundly....

"After the main part of this army had passed on, Pinting was used as a base for supplies and sending soldiers north and south and east and west, so there has been constant coming and going of troops. Those coming from the front would rest a day or so, and loot and rape. Soldiers and their horses were quartered in the homes of the people, appropriating everything they wanted to themselves, and using furniture, doors and everything of wood about them to build their fires. I have been in homes in which nothing was left but brick walls and dirty floors.

"The first lot that came in spent four days and went through books and everything written that they could find, gathering anything they could, against everybody they could, in the city. Shops as well as homes were completely emptied of everything. If anything was left, troops coming later picked it up.

Problem Of Food

"Anyone whose clothes had any resemblance to those of a soldier was killed on the spot without questions. One man I know who happened to have grey inner trousers was thus cut down. Men were taken to serve them, and if they did not understand immediately what was desired of them, they were killed. So many tales one could tell. Yet this is war.

"As they took possession of all food supplies, food was becoming more and more of a problem. Many refugees had neither food nor money. Several hundred of those in the Mission compound were being fed by a Chinese committee organisd under the Japanese. Those who had money were finding it increasingly impossible to find anything that could be brought. Soldiers had eaten or carried off the pigs, sheep and chickens, so meat had to be very limited in our diet. They also absorbed everything in the line of fresh fruit, but some vegetables could be obtained. Fortunately, the Mission families had had a big yield of tomatoes in their garden....

"These things I am telling you out of limited experiences of my own weeks in the midst of hell. When one thinks of the great areas of this country of which this is a fair sample, it is too awful to contemplate."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

"Yus! I knew a bloke who got killed through work. 'E stepped back to look at it."
"'Ow did that kill 'im?"
"'E was a steeplejack."

"Jones says his latest novel is going well. How do you account for it?"
"No idea, unless its shop lifters."

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To Win The War And The Peace,

INDIA MUST BE FREE!

By Michael Greenburg

in "Pacific Affairs"

What did the Cripps plan offer? Its provisions, as set forth in the draft of March 29 and elaborated by Sir Stafford in press and radio statements fall into two separate parts. The first group deal with the future. It was proposed that an "Indian Union" with Dominion Status be established after the war and that immediately upon the cessation of hostilities an elected body be set up to frame a constitution for India; that this constitution would be acceptable to His Majesty's Government under certain conditions: (1) the Princes were to participate in the constitution-making body, (2) any Province of British India could refuse to accede to the proposed Indian Union and become a dominion on its own with "the same full status" as the Indian Union; the Princely States also need not adhere to the Indian Union, (3) "Unless the leaders of opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities," the constitution-making body was to be elected on the basis of the Lower Houses of the Provincial Assemblies (organised under the 1935 Act) with the addition of appointees made by the Princes in proportion to the population in their States, (4) a treaty was to be made between this constitution-making body and His Majesty's Government to make provisions for the latter's pledges to protect minorities and other matters arising out of the transfer of responsibility to Indian hands.

Blow At Unity

It will be seen at once that this part of the plan contained a number of advances on earlier schemes. The date on which Dominion Status was attainable was specified. The future constitution was to be drafted by Indians instead of by the British Government as in the past. There were no "reserved" powers.

But, if the conditions laid down as pre-requisites to the new Indian Union are examined closely it will be observed that the role of the princes and the minorities was made even more decisive than in the 1935 Act. Not only were they the basis upon which the constitution-making body was to be elected, but they were empowered to become the bases of separate Dominions, rivalling the "Indian Union." In his elaboration of this part of the scheme Cripps indicated that "non-acceding provinces" (and of course the Princely States) could have their own armies if they wished. The whole direction of the plan therefore cut right across 'nationalist' conceptions of a single and united India.

The reply of Congress made this clear. It declared that while the British Government had accepted the principle of Indian self-determination in the "uncertain" post-war future, certain provisions had been introduced "which imperil the development of a free and united national government and the establishment of a democratic State." Criticizing 'en passant' the introduction of "non-representative elements", i.e., the Princes' appointees even into the constitution-making body, it warned that the plan might create 'enclaves where British authority would still prevail and where it was likely that 'foreign armed forces' would be maintained. To accept the "novel principle of non-accession" for a Province would create an "apple of discord" and endanger the conception of Indian unity. It maintained further that the question was not one of compelling any part of the population to enter the Indian Union against its expressed will, but of "creating conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co-operative national life." No changes which "would result in fresh problems being created" should be made. The proposals of the British Cabinet actually "encouraged and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of the Union, and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and good-will are most needed."

Immediate Problem

The new British plan for the future of India could hardly be accepted by the Indian National Congress unless the latter were prepared to abandon the principles which had led to its foundation and inspired its entire history. There remained the question of the interim government of India during the War. This was after all the immediate problem and the crux in relation to the task of organising the full participation of India in the war on the side of the United Nations. Congress in its reply to Cripps' recognised that "in today's grave crisis it is the present that counts." It therefore based Its rejection of the British plan on a consideration not only of its effects on India's future but also on its adequacy for the present.

No Defence, No Change, No Power!

The draft offered by Cripps stated simply that for the duration of the war the British Government was to retain the control and the direction of the defence of India, but invited the participation of Indian leaders in the task of organising the resources of India for the world-wide war effort. In subsequent statements Cripps revealed that Congress had demanded an immediate provisional national Government "untrammeled by any control by the Viceroy." This Cripps refused on the grounds that it would create a Government which was responsible to no one but itself, and because it was contrary to British pledges to the minorities. Nor he held, could the control of defence be placed in Indian hands at this stage of the war. Whereupon Congress replied that the British plan contemplated no change at all in the existing structure of executive power, that moreover in war time the all-important subject was defence which "covers almost every sphere of life and administration. To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and nullity." Since Cripps, it concluded, had offered no executive power to the Indian leaders, the practical means for galvanizing popular support for the war effort had not been provided.

The Cripps' plan thus failed to win the support of the Indian nationalists for essentially the the same reasons that earlier schemes had failed. The provisions ran counter to the principles developed historically by the nationalist movement self-government in a single independent democratically organized India. (Italics ours).

It was regarded as yet another effort on the part of the British policy to foster separatist tendencies as a counter-weight to nationalism. It was held to offer none of that immediate transfer of "the real political power" to Indian hands for which Chiang-Kai-Shek had appealed in his historic statement of February 21, 1942. Even Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his Liberal group had previously requested the conversion of the Viceroy's Executive Council into a National Government in charge of all portfolios including defence. Thus the terms which Cripps brought were incapable of securing Congress assent and thereby ending India's long political deadlock.

"Insoluble Riddle"

Yet the Cripps' mission did achieve one thing. It demonstrated with unprecedented clarity why the British approach could not 'solve the Indian problem." (Italics ours.) In his later report to the House of Commons, Cripps declared that the chief stumbling block in the negotiations had been the non-accession or secession issue, which he characterized as an insoluable riddle". He might have gone further. The entire Indian problem as it was apparently conceived in London is inscluble". There is no way of reconciling the completely opposite principles of nationalism and communalism, unity and secession, democracy and the autocracy of the Princes or the veto of minorities over majority rule. *No scheme however ingeniously drafted or sincerely presented can secure the assent of the various sections of Indian ovinion, if by that is meant the Princes and the communal organisations as well as the nationalist movement. Yet such an assent was stated to be the precondition of the draft declaration of March 1942 coming into operation at all.* (Italics ours).

People's Army

Actually, these broad considerations of principle were not the specific reason for the breakdown of the negotiations. Azad, President of the Congress, stated in his letter to Cripps that Congress was prepared to "set aside" the inacceptable British proposals as to India's future in the interests of India's defence at the present hour of danger. The immediate conflict was over the need for mobilising and arming an Indian popular defence force. "For us", wrote Azad, "it means giving (India's defence) a national character and calling upon every man and woman in India to participate in it. It means trusting our own people. The British Government's view seems to be based on an utter lack of confidence in the Indian people and in withholding real power from them".

This clash over the question of a People's Army was not a mere difference of opinion on a theory of modern warfare; it was central to the question of the place of the colonial world in the Second World War. (Italics ours).

That colonies could not be successfully defended seemed superficially to be the thesis which was being demonstrated by Japan's rapid and repeated successes in colonial South-east Asia. This suddenly-discovered "defencelessness" of colonies was a corollary of the previous reliance on the impregnability of prepared strongholds such as Singapore and the presumed immutable superiority of western arms over oriental. In the actual conditions of the War, both these beliefs were quickly exposed and the western colonies in Asia rendered "defenceless". Now the military weakness peculiar to colonies clearly derives from the relation between the native inhabitants and the colonial rulers. The practical question, therefore, is what changes in this relation would provide conditions for ending the "defencelessness" of colonies, for ensuring effective resistance to the invader. It was precisely around this question that the dramatic series of exchanges which marked the end of the Cripps' negotiations revolved.

India Will Resist

Nehru's last word was very blunt. "Congress expects every Indian man or woman, to fight for our beloved Motherland. . . . India is our country. Others can retire to other positions, but where can Indians go? We have to fight and win, and if necessary die, but we cannot retreat or retire." (United Press of India, April 12, 1942). This statement is especially significant because many commentators have misinterpreted the Indian nationalist position as having no interest in resisting invasion. *On the contrary, Nehru points out that Indians have the greatest interest of all in preventing a Japanese conquest of India.* (Italics ours.) No Congress leader has followed Bose in the illusion that a Japanese puppet government would be an advance toward Indian national independence. The Congress position was that resistance had to be on a popular basis to be effective; that Indians in order to defend themselves must have the power and means to organise defence.

This was the crux. The 'defencelessness' of colonies consisted precisely in the inhabitants lacking access to arms, to training, to economic controls, to all means of waging war. In order to be able to defend themselves the natives had to encroach on powers still regarded as the preserves of their rulers. To have the means of waging war on a popular and national basis meant to begin taking their destiny into their own hands. It meant shedding their dependent, *colonial* character. It meant a national government able to raise

(Continued on page 20)

Noted American Writer Discusses Cripps' Failure

SABOTAGE!

Arson, Train-Wrecking And Damage To Industry Hamper Nazi Plans

By H. W. CHASE-GREEN

Starved and enslaved people in Occupied Europe are raging sinister war against their oppressors. Sabotage is their chief weapon, and burning factories, derailed trains and wrecked machinery are signs that an unseen army is hitting back at the Nazis and slowing up their war machine.

Details of the successes achieved by patriots in various countries are, naturally, not publicised by harassed German officials, but warnings issued in controlled newspapers show how effective wrecking activities are proving.

Despite warnings and threats the work of underground destruction continues, and everyday men and women are murdered as revenge for thwarted German hopes

Nazi-Controlled News Gives Clue

News extracted from European papers enables the story to be pieced together; a commentary which clearly indicates that the death of Heydrich was no isolated incident in the countries ground under the Axis heel.

January of this year saw a great increase in fires which broke out in Holland. One of these was at the Germania Hotel in Venloo, a resort used extensively by Nazi civilians and officials. Whilst arson is never suggested in the German accounts of such outbreaks, it is not difficult to see the hand of the saboteur in such fires, which mysteriously seem only to break out where the oppressor's interests are involved.

A few months ago an outbreak of food-poisoning amongst German troops on the Russian front puzzled the Nazi Medical Corps. Rations were carefully analysed and the disease was finally tracked down to a consignment of canned meat, prepared in a Dutch factory. Every tin had been punctured with tiny holes with the result that the food was bad. In their war against the destroyers of their country the Dutch people use many clever ideas to achieve their ends.

Increase Of Fires In Norway

In Norway, during the first ten months of 1941, fire damage increased by one-third over the figures for the corresponding period in the previous year. A large number broke out in various parts of the country, and these included one at the Nyharn Shipyard, Bergen, where two ships badly damaged.

Recently an Oslo paper complained that Norwegian workers were "going slow" in their work for the Wehrmacht. It hinted at absenteeism and deliberate carelessness, this in spite of strict German supervision. Pitch has an inconvenient way of finding itself inside delicate machinery in place of oil.

Sabotage reached such proportions at the Kongsberg arms-factory that six senior members of the firm were held by the Germans as hostages for the good conduct of the rest. In Rogaland, too, progress on German works has been seriously hampered. Damage done at the Sauda electricity works resulted in the whole district being blacked-out for a considerable period.

Czechoslovakia has the longest experience of this underground warfare against the oppressors. Since the earliest days of the war men and women in that ill-treated country have prevented Germany from obtaining maximum value from their conquest. In the past, news has constantly filtered through telling of the ingenious tricks that have dismayed the Nazis, and many of these have been concerned with the great Skoda arms factories.

Armed Guards For Skoda Works

Armed guards have recently been posted in every section of the Skoda undertaking, following sabotage. One factory was completely out of action for fourteen hours as a result of damage to its power station. The very next day a violent explosion took place in the machine-gun shop. Last year twenty million shells had to be returned to the Vlasin arms-factory, owing to a wrong combination in the explosive used for their manufacture.

Countries whose peoples are the unwilling allies of the Axis are contributing their own quota to the sabotage problems of Germany. In Hungary, six of the biggest industrial undertakings have been badly damaged during demonstrations against the government's pro-Axis policy. Included amongst these factories was the only one processing rubber.

In Romania the authorities are afraid that the peasants may spoil the food crops, and have now arranged that all sowing shall be carried out under police supervision.

From Italy, too, comes evidence that internal unrest is showing itself by underground interference with the war effort, and the death penalty has been introduced for those found guilty of the illegal manufacture of explosives.

Railways Give Wreckers Scope

Railways, as major lines of communications, give the greatest scope for the wrecker. During the last quarter of 1941 thousands of railway trucks loaded with war material were destroyed in France. Over the same period 184 trains were derailed. Despite the fact that the Germans are now putting French hostages on every train, derailments still continue.

In addition to other ways of sabotaging the German occupying army, Norwegians have been very active against the railways. First Volk, a Norwegian Quisling paper, recently carried this self-explanatory announcement: —

"Owing to repeated attempts to destroy the railway lines, Oslo to Eidsvoll and Oslo to Kongsvinger, the Chief of the Security Police has decreed that unsalaried Norwegian Guards shall be conscripted to watch the line from Eidsvoll to Oslo and Lillestroem to Raanaasfoff...Anyone refusing to do duty will be surrendered to the German Security Police and tried before a German court..... should attempts at destruction or similar incidents occur the guard responsible for the stretch of line in question will be handed over to the German Police and sentenced with the utmost severity".

Even the German Reich is not free from sabotage. Thousands of labour slaves have been imported into industry, and at many of the factories in which they are working explosions and suspicious accidents have happened. One of the latter took place in a great Nazi power-plant, that at Forback. At the time it was reported as an accident, but it is significant that Anti-Fascist leaflets were circulated in the works and surrounding villages at about the same time.

The Goering works at Linz had an explosion which resulted in the complete destruction of several of the workshops, and many more have taken place in the munitions works around Berlin. A chemical factory at Dusseldorf is another on a long list of German factories which have had explosions in recent months. In most cases the works have employed workers from occupied countries, with the result that many have been arrested and tortured.

From Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Denmark and the rest of the conquered countries come stories of how the Germans are being resisted. Beneath the swagger and apparent contempt for their victims, the Nazis are constantly haunted by the shadow of a vast underground army—waiting to strike at the most vulnerable point.

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REGIME OF CONSTANT TENSION IN GERMANY

Turkish Journalists' Impressions

Turkish journalists who have recently visited Germany are publishing their impressions. In spite of the reticence imposed upon the writers by the semi-official character of their visit as guests of the German Government (cables "The Times" Istanbul correspondent), the articles contain interesting hints of the present conditions in Germany which confirm previous information received from other sources.

On reaching Turkish soil the Turkish journalists in the light of their experiences feel compelled to warn their countrymen against the hardships awaiting them if they attempt to travel in Europe to-day. They themselves were without food for a whole day in a train and were glad to get some soup from soldiers on arrival in Belgrade. After reaching Berlin, they were taken on a visit to the battlefield in France and the Maginot Line by a circuitous route which carefully avoided all areas bombed by the R.A.F.

Referring to conditions in Germany, the Turkish journalists say that food is scarce but no one is really starving. Hospitals are full of wounded, and there is hardly a German family which is not mourning one of its members killed or maimed. All German workmen have been mobilised and their places have been taken by about 6,000,000 foreigners. Shop windows display rich assortments of goods, none of which can be purchased.

Goebbels' Reception

The Turkish journalists were received by Goebbels, who in his opening remarks unconsciously struck a humorous note by saying that as a Minister of Propaganda talking to foreign journalists, he was at a disadvantage because of the suspicion that he might try to influence them. Such an idea, he asserted, had never occurred to him, and, adhering to his well-known practice of never making exaggerated or inaccurate statements, he was going to tell them nothing but the truth. After this foreword, he said that Germany never intended to conquer the whole of Russia including Siberia but aimed at rendering her harmless to Germany. This would be achieved before next winter, when Russia would cease to count as a potential danger. Then it would be for the British to decide what to do next.

The possibility of an Allied invasion of the Continent was, according to Goebbels, absolutely out of the question. The German Staff had found it dangerous and impracticable to invade England in 1940 when she was practically disarmed. How much more difficult, therefore, would it be for the Allies to attempt the reverse operation at a time when Germany was fully prepared to receive them.

Certain Of Victory

All Nazi officials met by the Turkish journalists appeared certain of victory and discounted the possibility of an internal collapse such as occurred in 1918. Outside Nazi circles, however, morale was by no means so high, and a recurring theme in the articles by Turkish journalists is that iron discipline is maintained by Nazi officialdom in a ruthless manner.

From these articles one gets a vivid impression of the invisible presence of the Gestapo in every German home, spying on every act, word and even thought. Without distinction of age or sex, all Germans are submitted to a regime of constant mental and physical tension stretched to snapping point. This attitude is maintained inflexibly under the rigid control of the Gestapo.

Earning While Learning

How American Students Work Their Way Through College

The Wardha scheme, as conceived by Gandhiji, putting the emphasis on manual and productive craft and also making the education self-supporting is a bold, imaginative plan.

It has inaugurated a new era in Indian educational system. The mere fact that the students will have to work and thus pay for their education was so repugnant to some that they believed the plan will be a failure before it was even started.

Unfortunately the writer is not conversant about the plan since the last four years—and perhaps it might have been hampered by the resignation of Congress Ministries; however, he wants to show in the following how in the institutions of higher education in U.S.A. nearly one third of the students support themselves while pursuing their studies. The system is prevalent, to a lesser extent, in high schools also.

The writer, while at M.I.T., was impressed by the amount of self-help amongst the students but had never investigated it till last October when his interest was very much aroused by a surprising incident. With two American friends in a restaurant he was discussing something about socialism—a subject in which American students are not somehow or other very much interested and don't care much about—when controversy arose about some fine point. Just at the right moment the waiter, who, as we found out, was looking at us all the time, rather sympathetically, helped us out. Later we found out that he was studying for his Ph.D. in Political Science at the University!

Special Department

Above is not an exceptional but rather a common occurrence. The facilities for "working one's way through college" are so great that even a mediocre student—not to speak of first class students—can have enough time to pursue studies while making a decent living by earning. That this is true will be evident by the employment figures at S.U.I. (State University of Iowa) as well as by those of the whole United States. (For the former the writer is thankful to Mr. Lee Kann, the Director of the Employment Bureau.)

Like almost all other Universities, the S.U.I. maintains a special department which helps the students in getting jobs as well as the prospective employers in getting the right kind of persons to work for them. The department tries to see, wherever possible, that the employment is either educational or vocational in nature in which students receive not only wages for their services but also practical training related to their major fields. There are, however, other kinds of jobs, like waiting on tables or even sweeping floors (please note that students have no hesitation to do this), with which to defray the immediate financial needs.

The University has a total enrollment of about 10,000 students. Out of each 100 students, about 55 are employed at one time or another while 35 of them have regular employment during the whole year. This is true for both boys and girls.

Types Of Work

The average earning of an employed student is about dol. 18 per month so that he gets about dol. 160 for the academic year of 9 months. The maximum earning per month runs as high as dol. 80 while the minimum is about dol. 5 with median about dol. 26. The average wage is about 30 cents per hour (about a Rupee) so that a student has to work from 15 to 18 hours per week—this is of course in addition to the school work which takes 50 or more hours per week.

The kinds of work range from assisting the professor to sweeping the floor, the students with better talents getting better and more remunerative jobs. Typical of some of the works are: clerical, accounting, library work, water and sanitary analysis, draftsmanship, inspection of eating places, etc. Mention might be made that the water treatment plant for the University supplying water to 10,000 persons is being entirely operated by the students in Sanitary Engineering under the direction of the professor. Thus while earning they gain valuable practical experience also. The writer also wants to mention that most of the professors who do consulting work employ the students for their works.

The above figures are for the academic year of 9 months. The writer knows that most of his friends, both boys and girls, work during the summer also which will make the percentage of earning students still higher.

Amazing Figures

The figures for the whole U. S. A. are very interesting also. According to the Office of Education of the U. S. Government, for the college year 1927-1928, 30 per cent of college men were working their entire way through while 26 per cent were earning part of their expenses. In a study of college graduates in 30 Universities from 1928-1935, 35 per cent of men and 26 per cent of women earned nearly all their expenses, and another 33 per cent of men and 26 per cent of women earned from a fourth to a half of their expenses.

The earnings of self-supporting students, as reported for the year 1937-1938, totalled 24,403,975.00 dols. average 100 dols. per student. Thus out of 827,754 students (total enrollment is more than this) from 1,028 colleges that reported, 273,856 were working their way through. When you add to this other kinds of financial help such as:

	Dols.
Scholarship	13,395,497
Fellowship	2,569,237
Grants in aid	4,952,262
Loans	5,934,184
Services performed	24,403,975
	51,255,145

one can see how easily accessible is the University education to an American student. This may partly explain why socialism is not so much favoured by the students since each thinks he can similarly work his way through in life as well.

Co-operative Plan

Mention may be made that there are 30 colleges which have adopted the "co-operative plan" of education. It combines education and employment in that students work alternatively in college and on a practical job. The students are supervised, allowed college credit, and also paid standard salaries. It naturally takes a year or two more to get a degree this way. A question may be raised as to why would the employers be interested in such students. Well, there are various reasons. They find among college students promising students for their organization. Moreover, the student workers are usually above the average intelligence and generally help the morale of the workers. Also some progressive employers welcome the chance to participate in the training of students.

To come to the last and most important point: what is the effect of this work on students? Does it hinder the studies? The answer is NO. Not only does the work help the student financially, but it also makes better citizens. The Americans are very fond of statistics and there is considerable evidence to prove the above statement. Studies made at Princeton University show that a "working" student has one and a half times better chances of success in life. At Kansas State Teachers College the average marks of "working" groups were always higher. The same is true of the Phoenix Union High School.

Dignity Of Labour

The writer's own experience at Iowa is the same. Most of the student leaders belong to this "working" group. The President of the University is one who, in his college days, has worked by night and attended college by day. It has been conclusively proved that the practice of supporting one's self while going to college teaches one the dignity of labour—a concept which has helped to a great extent to make America what it is. A self-helping student becomes more self-reliant, rugged, bold, and has more "pep" and initiative.

While the writer does not have the intention nor time and space to discuss how and whether the above can work for younger students, he wants to emphasize that Wardha scheme, even though it may not be self-supporting and may cost as much as the present system, may be justified since it will make the students more self-reliant and enterprising.

*The author is studying for his doctorate in the University of Iowa.

WARTIME HAWAII

The strange contrast between beauty and grimness presented by "Hawaii at war" was described by Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the "New York Times" in a telephone message to his New York office. He said:

"The surf at Waikiki still breaks in lacy foam across the corral reef, but the lazy beachboys are gone. Ukeleles strum no more. The roar of planes is now an ever-prosent part of life on the island.

"In Honolulu and Hilo, on Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii blackout regulations are strictly enforced, and the people must be indoors at 10 p.m. To-day the importance of the islands as a tourist centre is completely subordinated to the sombre purposes of war.

"As a keystone in our Pacific strategy, the Hawaiian Islands now represent the major focus of our war effort. As such, entry and departure are rigidly controlled, and those who leave are not likely to be allowed to return for the duration.

Jap Population

"The raid on December 7 completely scotched the 'it can't happen here' psychology, and Hawaii is prepared.....Everywhere people are working. Pearl Harbour is filled with workers. The earth is scarred and new. Everywhere there is construction—new buildings, new air raid shelters, new roads. In Honolulu the streets are always crowded—soldiers with gas masks and helmets strapped together, and sailors and civilians with gas masks.

"The large Japanese population—very important as workers and in the general economic life of the islands—is rigidly controlled and carefully watched, particularly at night, by specially constituted civilian and military batallions.

"The islands to-day are a grim place of beauty dedicated to one purpose—victory. Their people are determined that it won't happen here again, and from what his correspondent has seen, it won't."

THE PROFESSORS AGAIN!

Prof. Irwin Edman, of Columbia University's Dept. of Philosophy confesses to this: He dined at the home of a friend, and remained long after dinner. The host and hostess were baffled by Prof. Edman's lingering—long after they had exhausted all topics of conversation.

At 1 a. m. the host finally yawned, stretched his arms, and said: "Well, Irwin, I guess we'd better call it a night."

"Oh!" explained the professor. "I thought you were at 'my' house."

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CITY'S NO-RENT CAMPAIGNERS!

By KHOOSHIE L. PANJABI

It was getting onto midnight and still the Heavens showed no signs—none at all—of either stopping their outburst of 'tears', or of even subduing it a little. And the skies were heavy with thick black clouds and not even one single star twinkled anywhere.

And it kept on raining—Raining—RAINING. Kondi Gurudas watched this tensely from one of the windows of a two-roomed ground floor block, somewhere in Bombay. His frail and meek wife, Anuvidhya, watched this equally tensely from another window. His six-year-old daughter, Laxmilila watched this even more tensely from still another window. The newly-born son, as yet unnamed, slept soundly on one of his mother's saries spread on the cold bare floor.

Midnight Evacuation

It was now nearly two hours that Kondi Gurudas had stood at the window tensely, watching the pouring rain. At last he turned from the window and softly called his wife. "Anu," said he, "from the vessel 'daba' take out the photo of Rameswaram, and pray for the rains to stop".

Anuvidhya did not argue with him. She knew there were moments when her Kondi should not be disturbed. He should be left to do his clear thinking. For, on that depended so much. Of course, there were moments when, frail and meek as she was, she had told him in so many words that he was incapable of any effort at clear thinking.

And if he answered back she had even administered, of course, very very rarely, a dose of 'pudding'—which in Fowler's language would be called 'fist swinging'—, but Kondi Gurudas had given ample proof of his ability to handle situations as the present one. And she prayed for what she was worth.

And lo and behold! Hardly had she prayed for a few minutes, when the downpour changed to a heavy drizzle and that in its turn to a light one.

Kondi Gurudas turned to her and beamed. It was at moments such as these when he felt that there was still a providence that would not let him down, and Kondi was prepared to forgive his erring Anu even for her doses of 'pudding' administered to him. He wiped his thick glasses, adjusted them with a flair and lit a 'charminar'.

Then he got busy. He opened the rear door of their block, took out vessel 'daba' and the clothes bundle, tied these securely on the 'hath-gari' which had been adroitly concealed under the small 'mendi' hedge. He called his Anu, who came with the newly-born son (as yet unnamed) in her arms, and Laxmilila followed her mother.

Kondi Gurudas was in his elements and puffing at his 'charminar' he pushed the 'hath-gari' tenderly out of the compound followed by his entourage. After about 15 minutes when they were over half-a-mile away, he stopped and looked at his wife. He gave her a 'Gus Geevam' ear to ear smile and said, "Anu, once more we have escaped". She smiled at him.

And then he pushed the 'hath-gari' again and along with his entourage was lost in the all-enveloping canopy of darkness.

Birth Of No-Rent Campaign

Now all this might have given you the impression that Kondi Gurudas was escaping from some horrible terror akin to Hitler's Gestapo. Actually however what he was escaping from was nothing so terrifying as all that. And in a sense it was not an 'escape' at all!

What Kondi Gurudas did was to hoodwink one Chiddappa Tottappa, Esq., who had unsuspectingly become Kondi's landlord. Long ago Kondi had sworn never, Never, NEVER to pay rent if he could help it. And more often than not he could help it. He had sworn by his brains—and that he considered to be his most precious possession—never to be 'fleeced' by these bullies who pass themselves off as landlords.

It had happened like this. Some years ago, Kondi was doing some insurance work, and he wasn't very well off. Some doctor friend had recommended home food to help him along on the brain front and more so on the personality front which is so essential in an insurance man. So Kondi looked around for a wife. He met Anu's father who was so grateful at Kondi's desire for Anu's hands, that he promptly called a pot-bellied pundit, and Anuvidhya became Kondi's wife—and, of course, his cook-master general!

Anu's one and only wedding present was a small harmonium, which her father had been compelled to give her, because of the logic of her reasoning. Argued she: "How can I be expected to view with any amount of equanimity a whole life time with this Kondi Gurudas? There must be some relief". She said many more things, but to cut the story short she was given the harmonium.

And then arrived their first child, Laxmilila. The delivery had been painful and complicated and one of the more ignoble doctors—of whom Heaven alone knows how many there must be in our city and elsewhere too—saw to it that Kondi's financial position became so vulnerable that he couldn't even pay his rent for four months.

The landlord went and got an attachment and Kondi's few belongings had been auctioned, including Anu's harmonium. Kondi was furious and tried many bouts of clear-thinking efforts to plan something. Then one day he burst in upon Anu, "Anu, oh my Anu, listen to this idea. I have decided never, Never, NEVER to pay any rent so long as I live, if I can help it. And that is not all. I am going to form a No-Rent Campaigners' Union.

"Think, Anu mine, think. I shall be its President. We shall devise ways and means on how to hoodwink these pigs of landlords. And from now on, Kondi Gurudas shall not, I swear by my brains, PAY ANY RENT to any of these sons of misguided monkeys".

And so was launched Kondi's No-Rent Campaign in full blast. In less than four years he had hoodwinked fourteen landlords, but his aim was much, much more ambitious—a century at least before his time was out!

The Way Of An "E. R."

That was Kondi's No-Rent Campaign. But there were simultaneously breaking out many other No-Rent Campaigns too. For instance there was the "E. R." (England Returned—in case you might think "E. R." stands for Ever Ready) who was a No-Rent Campaigner. He had joined this crusade, because, so he felt and said, it was damn silly to pay rent. Wasn't he already doing enough for the landlord by staying at his mucky place? Didn't his beautiful brass name-plate, with an array of degrees on it, shed enough lustre on the entire building?

His technique was much simpler than Kondi's. No midnight evacuations for him. He would just not pay rent and put off the landlords by the one sweet sentence—"When my ship comes in".

His ship somehow never came in, alas, and the landlords had just to swallow their bitter pills. One landlord had brought an attachment from the Small Causes Court—but found that except the three odd suits, half-a-dozen night suits and a few other equally personal things, including, of course, the proverbial tooth brush, every single thing in the flat was on hire. And of course, the benign law of the land did not countenance the attachment of these personal things.

So well this "E. R." would just be turned out into the world merely to pounce upon yet one more landlord! He wouldn't disappoint them. "Come one, come all" was his motto and he was generous enough to include the entire landlord tribe—irrespective of caste, colour or creed—into his benevolent fold.

But his best yet, so he would tell you over tea and cigarettes, for which, of course, you have paid, was how he managed one landlord so beautifully that not only was their no question of paying the rent but actually the landlord paid him money to enable him to pay the shifting charges!

Our friend had 'rented' a flat in one of Bombay's most fashionable localities. He stayed there for five months, all the time putting off the landlord with promises. In the end when promises begin to sound a little unpromising and the landlord a little threatening, our friend told him the truth and gave him the option to go to court but informed this landlord, very tactfully of what had been the fates of other equally unreasonable landlords, who had chosen to seek the protection of law.

And going to court is a process that some of the landlords have to avoid at any cost, as it gives them and their buildings a horrible name. Thus cornered, the landlord begged him, virtually on bended knees, to go, Go, Please Go! Our friend was very sympathetic and said he would like to oblige such a charming landlord, but how could he do so when he hadn't even money enough to pay for the shifting. And so the harassed landlord agreed to defray the shifting charges, which amounted to a good fifty.

Avenge India!

Another "E.R." had a technique all his own, which was perfectly beautiful. Said, he had learnt it in England.

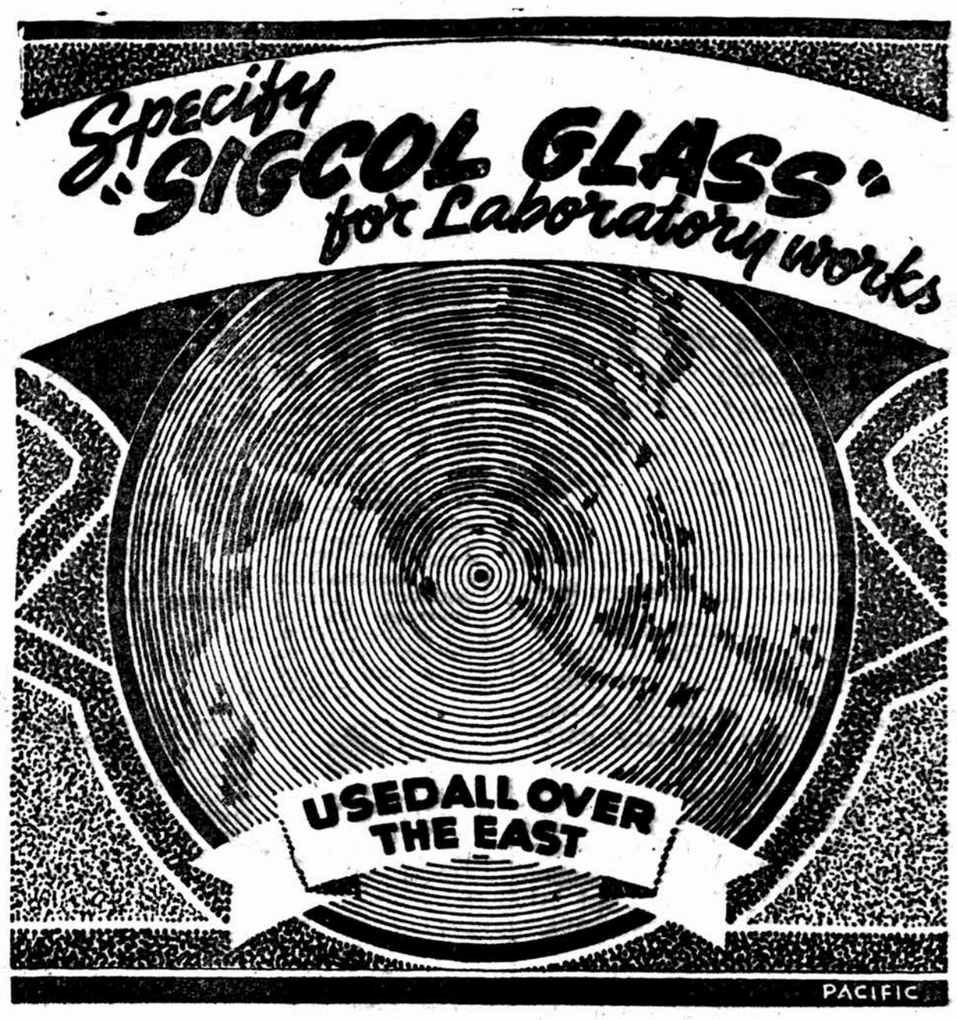
He would stay in the best paying-guest-houses, run either by Anglo-Indian or the so-called English ladies. He would talk about being the heir-apparent son of some Nawab of 'kuch-bhi-nahin' or some such state. And he was a past master at playing up the princely part. He would stay in the best rooms that the house had to offer, throw lavish parties, make violent love to the landlady's daughter—or, if absolutely necessary to the landlady herself.

Now, the enamoured landlady would naturally,—because she too would have to play up the role of a 'lady'—shrink from pointedly asking for her bill. She would give many discreet hints about it, but our friend was too 'Indian' to understand these.

And just about the time he sensed that the discreet hints may no longer remain discreet—he had developed an uncanny sixth sense for the—he would do the bunk. But a beautifully planned bunk.

He would suddenly announce that his father, Nawabsaheb of 'Kuch-bhi-nahin' was suddenly taken sick and he would have to rush there. He in turn would throw out a discreet hint or two about becoming the H. H. the Ruler himself, and, in that case, "would you, Mrs. So and So care to think of coming over and taking charge of the State Guest House?"

(Continued on page 18)



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WILL GOERING DOUBLE-CROSS HITLER?

American Journalist's Amazing Revelations

Will Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, like Rudolf Hess, some day abandon the Hitler burning ship?

Will he even, perchance, conspire against his master as Captain Ernst Roehm did?

Or will he go down with his master?

This subject is much discussed in whispers among men and women in Germany who still do a little thinking of their own.

When Herr Hitler seized power in 1933 there were three men on whom he relied more implicitly for loyalty than anybody else.

They were Captain Roehm, head of the brown-shirted S.A. troops, the only Nazi to whom Herr Hitler addressed the familiar "du' of the second person singular in the German language; Herr Hess, his trusted personal secretary and later Deputy Fuehrer, and Marshal Goering, his political right-hand man, who is fond of calling himself "Hitler's most faithful paladin."

Two Have Disappeared

Captain Roehm was executed during the purge of June, 1934, for conspiring to depose Herr Hitler and set himself up in his place. Herr Hess flew to England under dramatic circumstances in May 1941. Marshal Goering remains chief of the air force, president of the Reichstag, Premier of Prussia, Head Forester of the Reich and director of the gigantic German four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency.

The Roehm revolt lies too far back to be remembered by the German people in these fast-moving times. Besides, Captain Roehm was a dissolute character, and while the purge bewildered many people, not many tears were shed over Herr Hitler's No. 1 friend.

The Hess escape had a far more profound repercussion. Here was a man who always was regarded as his master's shadow, a partisan who had no other ambition than that of serving Adolf Hitler. He appears never to have had an idea of his own; his job was that of executing his master's will.

Suddenly he fled. Was it as bad as all that with Nazism? the masses asked.

Only a day or two before his sensational departure they had read the speech he delivered in awarding the title of "Pioneer of Labour" to Dr. Willy Messerschmitt, the airplane designer, and other top industrialists. It sounded like a perfectly normal speech.

They couldn't trust their ears when, after the British had announced the arrival of Herr Hess in Scotland, the German radio blared out the explanation that Herr Hess had been demented for some time, writes Louis P. Lochner in the "New York Times."

Speculation Aroused

"If Hess is a sample, how many other men in high places are crazy?" I heard more than one German say. Berlin wits soon took hold of the situation and coined the phrase: "I'm crazy—I'll take a plane for England."

The regime must have realized that the explanation about Herr Hess's suddenly becoming crazy was not convincing with the masses. So Dr. Joseph Goebbels's Propaganda Ministry employed typical Nazi methods—an order was issued to the press that all discussion or even mention of the Hess case must cease immediately.

More than that, hospitals and streets named after Herr Hitler's deputy were renamed. The office of Deputy Fuehrer was abolished. The party chancellery, of which Herr Hess had been the head, was added to the Reich's Chancellery as merely another department. Herr Hess, like Captain Roehm, was blotted out.

If the Nazi party resumes its annual Nuremberg conclave, which was abandoned in 1939, so many leaders will have passed on any way through war and illness that it won't cause much comment if Rudolf Hess no longer presides over the convention.

Marshal Goering, alone of Herr Hitler's three main props, remains. So does Dr. Goebbels, but Herr Hitler has never trusted him as completely as he did the other three; he uses him because he is clever. So does Heinrich Himmler, the sinister head of the Gestapo and, in fact, of the entire German police, but Herr Hitler probably fears him more than he trusts him.

Disputes Occur

It is well-known that Marshal Goering from time to time is in the dog-house, so far as his master is concerned. The two men every now and then have a spat. Now it is the luxury with which Marshal Goering loves to surround himself that irks his master. Herr Hitler doesn't mind his boys enriching themselves and going in for high living, only they mustn't put it on too thick.

Marshal Goering makes no secret of the fact that he thinks the second man in the Reich—meaning himself—is entitled to live off the fat of the land.

The storm blows over, and Herr Hitler and Marshal Goering are ostentatiously shown in the weekly news reels shaking hands and fraternizing.

They have had repeated spats over conduct of the war. Marshal Goering, as an ace from World War I, knows what his pilots can do and resents commands from all-highest quarters that expect the impossible.

So occasionally Marshal Goering quits the front and for weeks is at his sumptuous estate in the Schorf Meadow, some fifty miles from Berlin. He is plainly sulking. There are even rumours in such times that he has received "Stubenarrest"—meaning confinement to his room, but, more liberally, signifying that he must not leave his estate.

But by the time this fact of a spat becomes common knowledge, some foreign bigwig like Premier Mussolini or Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, or the Bulgarian King arrives for a conference with Herr Hitler, and then one sees pictures of these men also paying a visit to Marshal Goering at his headquarters in East Prussia.

Looking sharply at the newsreel pictures, one can detect that there isn't much cordiality in the handshake between Herr Hitler and his Reich Marshal.

Laying It Thick

But soon thereafter there chances to be a Reichstag meeting, in the course of which Marshal Goering, as the only speaker besides Herr Hitler, bubbles over with assertions of loyalty to his master. And he lays it on so thick about the supernatural powers of Adolf Hitler that one may well wonder whether it's just satire.

General opinion among those who have watched Marshal Goering all these years is that he is by no means wedded to the Nazi faith

(Continued On Page 21)

BELDON'S STORY

By D. F. KARAKA

One day in Chungking news came to the Press Hostel that Stillwell was hiking his way through Burma, after the Japs had advanced too far north, and trying to get to India the hard way. The news could not be wired out to India at that time, because it involved one of the important Generals of the Allied Forces and because it would be tantamount to giving valuable information to the enemy. Moreover, we were not in possession of the details of that hike, though we heard that one lucky newspaperman was the lucky dog who got the full, first-hand story, because he was with Stillwell all the time. That dog was Jack Beldon of the American Magazine "Time". I had a feeling at that time, and I think now I was right, that Beldon got his message through to Chungking, from which it went to the United States—for one thing Beldon probably knew that Chinese censorship was more tolerant, more intelligent, more understanding than the stoggy, rigid, almost blind censorship which he knew he would meet with in India. The Chinese were far ahead in their methods of sending out war news. This material had pride of place over everything else because there was a war on in China and the Chinese knew that. Moreover, American methods had been transplanted there and Press Wireless had sent out a special technical genius to speed up the existing arrangements. War news was across oceans and continents in the shortest possible time. In four hours newspaprmen used to contact New York or San Francisco and back. In the case of Press Wireless it was Los Angeles.

* * *

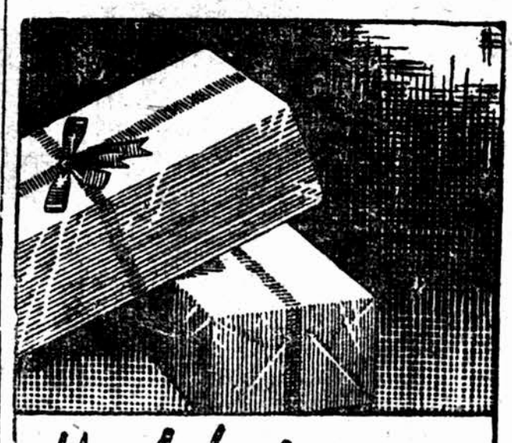
But to come back to Beldon's story. I knew that someone in Chungking had Beldon's script and that it was really to be despatched from there. I suppose Jimmy Stewart of "Time" must have handled it for Beldon. Whoever it was, it made me damned curious to have a peep at it. But my curiosity was not satisfied, because it is the unwritten code that you never ask to see what another newspaperman sent out till he, of his own accord, thinks it worth his while showing it to you. No one would show me Beldon's stuff, chiefly because Beldon had beaten the world on the Still-out-of-Burma story. To-day at long last, I read in "Time" what Beldon sent. I felt almost sad to think that I was once so near it as to be able to sniff it, but could not get any closer. To-day it is in cold print.

Beldon says in that inimitable "Time" manner: "Marching at a dogged, fixed pace of 105 steps a minute which became known to us as the "Stillwell Stride", the iron-haired, grim, skeleton-thin general walked into India with tommy-gun on shoulder at the head of a polygot party of weary, hungry, sick officers, enlisted men, Burmese women nurses, Naga, Chin and Shan tribesmen and devil's brew of Indian and Malayan mechanics, railwaymen, cooks, refugees, cypher clerks and mixed breeds of Southern Asia".

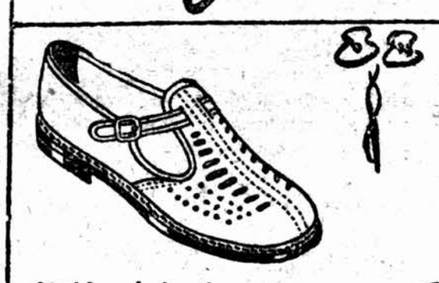
* * *

There are two whole columns of Beldon's message in "TIME". They make great reading. They are what is best in journalism. They are journalese. That now fresh, pungent type of journalism which has found its full scope in covering the great events of World War II. It is different from that languid prose of yesterday and different from type of journalism that we have long known in India—different from the sort of journalism that one finds in .....in an article on "Bombay As I Know It" by Pestonjee Painter, different from the journalism one would expect to find in an article headed "What is wrong with India?" By a Student of Politics, different from Anglo-India when it writes on British policy towards India.

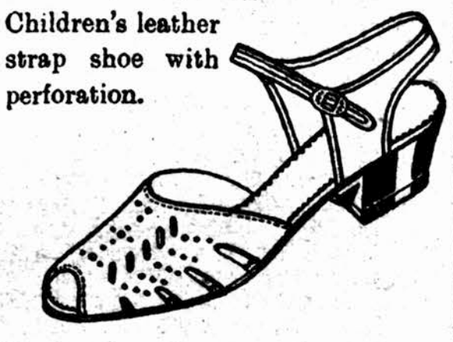
But are the poor journalists of India to blame when many of them never get a chance of going further than Bassein Creek in Bombay or from seeing anything more than Bombay harbour when a war is on. One doesn't expect them to give us a Beldon story just by hiking with a friend on the Marine Drive instead of with Stillwell across the rugged mountains of Assam and Burma. That is the tragic story of Indian journalism. Let us hope that one day it gets a break.



Happy festivals



Children's leather strap shoe with perforation.



Ideal airy sandal for ladies: in different shades.

Newcut shoe of chrome leather upper, leatner sole and heel.

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HITLER THREATENS WAR OF ATTRITION

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

October 2.

Mr. Wendell Willkie has created something of a flutter in the diplomatic dovecotes of the Allies.

His forthright support to the Russian demand for an immediate second front in Europe has caught a number of British and American statesmen on the raw and they are raucously protesting that they needed no public prodding of this nature,—which by itself provides a sure proof that they did!

In spite of the hornet's nest he has brought about his ears, Mr. Wendell Willkie probably remains unrepentant about the statement he issued on the eve of his departure from Moscow. His visit to Russia has evidently served as an eye-opener to him regarding the role that the Russian people are playing in the war and his comments on what he saw and heard at first hand, though they may lack the diplomatic finesse, are as straightforward as they are heartening.

In the statement referred to above, after paying a glowing tribute to the men and women of Russia, Mr. Willkie has summed up the case for a second front in one short paragraph: "A second front has become almost a symbol for the Russian people of the kind of aid they feel they are entitled to receive from Britain and America. They appreciate aid and materials, but think it is inadequate. They think they are carrying the brunt of a war which they consider to be as much America's and Britain's war as their own. I was asked about a second front 50 times a day."

It is nonsense to suggest as Mr. Tom Connelly, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, does that such statements may have the effect of bringing disunity between the Allied Governments. On the contrary they will forge a stronger link of friendship and unity between the people of Russia, Britain and America. The response that Mr. Willkie's blunt remarks have evoked from the people at large reveals the new sense of comradeship which actuates the people in the Allied countries.

Stalingrad Stands!

The disappointment of the Russian people over the lack of a second front—one may take it for granted now that it is not going to materialise for a good many months yet, if ever!—is not keener than that shared by large sections of British and American people. One only wishes there were more of such "enfants terribles" in Britain and America to tread on the corns of Attlee and Co.!

Meanwhile Stalingrad holds. It holds in spite of the Fascist floodtide which is beating fiercely against its ramparts for the last six weeks. It holds against the long-range Berthas which are crashing their shells into it by the hundreds, against the monster tanks which are battering it by the thousands, and against the dive-bombers which are raining fire and death in unceasing torrent by day and by night. The steel city still stands in the glory of its ruins, gaunt and defiant!

The defence of this key centre on the Volga has not merely created history: it has ushered a miracle. It is fatuous to compare it either with Verdun or the Somme of 1916 or with Passchendale of 1917. Nay! Even the defence of Leningrad and Moscow last year pales into insignificance before the present defence of Stalingrad, even if the latter is doomed to fall: "Doomed to fall" has been the burden of war reviewers and commentators from the very beginning. Only the grim defenders of the city who are fighting block by block, street by street, house by house, floor by floor refuse to entertain such a possibility.

Stalin's Message

Stalin was the saviour of Tsaritsin in the civil war—the town being subsequently renamed Stalingrad in his honour. Evidently he trusts that history will repeat itself: "Stand Firm" is his message to-day as it was then. On the other hand the German High Command has set its heart upon capturing the city at any cost;—in the first month alone they are estimated to have lost 200,000 men. In his Sportspalast speech Hitler has publicly given his word of honour that it will be taken. It is now no longer merely a strategic objective for the Germans. Their very reputation is now staked upon the occupation of the city.

For the Russians, however, Stalingrad is not vital merely for itself. While the fury of the Wehrmacht is beating itself blindly upon that city, its striking power is appreciably lessened in other directions. Its death-defying defenders are fighting not merely for Stalingrad itself but also for the very line of the Volga, for the whole of the southern front from the extreme northern flank at Voronej to the southernmost point in the Caucasus. Even if Stalingrad fails to save itself, it will have saved by its prolonged epic resistance Moscow, the nerve centre of Russia, and the oilfields of the Caucasus. And it will have taken a crippling toll of the German war machine.

Timoshenko's Flank Attacks

The fighting spirit dominating the Red Army is seen not merely in the defensive but also in the offensive attempts made by Marshal Timoshenko to relieve the city from the north-west. The relieving forces were reported on Tuesday night to have reached Kachalinskaya but in view of the tremendous danger of the supply line of the German left flank being cut, the Nazis are making desperate attempts to check Timoshenko's progress. Another attempt is being made south of Stalingrad also where the Soviet infantry has advanced under a curtain of fire put up by the guns of the Volga Flotilla.

It appears over-optimistic to expect, nevertheless, that these movements will obviate the danger to Stalingrad. The Germans have driven a firm and deep wedge in the central section of the town where the situation is very tense. The tactics of massed artillery fire is being pursued on selected and very narrow sectors so as eventually to enable tommy gunners to filter through. Several parts of the city, which sprawls for 35 miles along the one-mile wide Volga, have in this manner been occupied and again lost by the Germans. And still Stalingrad holds and fights. It may be doomed—but the Russians are capable of snatching victory from the very jaws of defeat!

Hitler's "Winter Help" speech may have a winter touch about it but it does not on that account alone open any spring prospects before the Allies. True, the Fuehrer did not indulge in the usual tub-thumping and fireworks; he was very much subdued, sober, even cautious. No longer any talk of annihilating the Red Army and no more challenges to Britain to try to invade the continent. So far, so good but it does not carry us very much on the road to victory.

Stalemate Strategy

To my mind, baulked in his assumption of easy victory by the valour of the Russian people, Hitler is preparing for a stalemate strategy, for sitting tight on what he has got, for consolidating his hegemony over Europe and for exploiting the resources and man power of the continent for another victory drive at some future date. In effect he says to the Allies "J'y sins, j'y reste"—Here I am, and here I stay!—and I defy you to do your worst by your blockade and by your bombing! "Throughout his career Hitler has shown great powers of adaptibility, of resilience. He knows when to strike—and also when not to strike. He appears to be in the latter mood at present.

He has gauged the situation aright. An objective study of the situation entirely justifies the strategy outlined above. "Once on the Volga, none will ever get us out", said Hitler with emphasis. Britain and America are sparing him the ordeal of a second front at present and it is obvious that the maimed and bleeding Soviet by itself will not be able to take an offensive on the eastern front next year. Bombing by itself is no more going to defeat Germany in 1942 or 1943 than it did Britain in 1940. Moreover, it is a game at which two can play. Once the present phase of war in Russia is rounded with the occupation of Stalingrad, the Luftwaffe squadrons can be brought back to resume the bombing of Britain—and to prevent the Allies gaining an air superiority over the west coast of Europe—a fundamental pre-requisite of the invasion of Europe.

It would be foolish, illusory and even suicidal, therefore, to draw any complacent consolation from Hitler's Sportspalast performance. On the contrary it points to a new danger. It opens out a bleak prospect of the war dragging on for years to come. It means a competition in attrition. As a British paper puts it "Hitler will willingly condemn European civilisation to death and destruction if in the end he can fly the Nazi flag over the ruins. We must make every effort to deny him that ghoulish satisfaction."

Strike Him Now!

That cannot be done by the British and Allied armies digging their toes in on their side of the Channel. It can be done only if the Allies take courage in both hands and strike—strike now while Hitler is caught up to the neck in the shell-holes before Stalingrad.

The news from the south-west Pacific has been very cheering during the last few days. The Japs have sustained heavy losses in their abortive attempts to recapture Guadalcanar and their tentative withdrawal from their advance post in the Owen Stanley mountains is a heartening feature of the Pacific war. The Allies are reported to have virtually established an air monopoly in New Guinea and the comments from General MacArthur's headquarters suggest that the situation is now well in hand.

This does not indicate, nowever, a turning of the tide by any means. The Japs are dogged and resourceful fighters and they may be trusted not to let go their hold over the Pacific Islands lightly. It may even indicate that they are deliberately adopting a defensive on the Australian front, so as to conserve their strength for an offensive elsewhere. With the beginning of October, Burma looms large on the Japanese horizon—and on the Indian, too.

Who will strike there first? General Wavell observed recently that "Ever since the loss of Burma, I have been planning its reoccupation", a remark which unfortunately does not "lead one to hope that such a campaign was imminent" (in the words of the "New York Herald"). One of his gallant lieutenants, Lt. General Irwin, Commander of the Eastern Army, has also expatiated on his job of "Saving India for herself" now that monsoon is over and a grasping and ruthless enemy is standing on the frontier.

Double-Barrelled War-Cry

I must defer the discussion of these interesting pronouncements to a future occasion; but I cannot help feeling that the august "Hindu" of Madras suffered from an unusual lack of the sence of humour when it head-lined Lt.-General Irwin's speech as Fustian"!

Not fustian, Sir, not fustian! It is a first-class war cry. Personally I am going to put it into my scrap-book along with King Henry's stirring oration before Harfleur—"Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!"—and General Wolff's prophetic utterance before Quebec—"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

In case any of my readers has missed the historic broadcast, here are a few prize quotations:—

"To save India for India is part of that duty and you and I cannot help feeling a sense of disappointment, even of frustration at the ingratitude of a section of people whose country we have come so far to save from a grasping and ruthless foe. But to save India for herself is but part of our job.

Nothing less demands our presence here in India."

"Here I want to emphasise that moderation does not mean weakness, and you can take it from me publicly that no action you take which in your judgment you consider necessary to safeguard life and property and to protect our lines of communication will fail to receive my support, provided always your action is strong enough for the occasion."

* * *

What a pity that our gallant Commander's path of glory is paved with frustration and even ingratitude!

Who else but a Lt.-General Irwin and what other country but India, circa 1942, can produce such a double-barrelled war cry!

RADIO STATION DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

The fifteenth Conference of the Station Directors of All-India Radio will begin on Monday October 5 in New Delhi under the Presidentship of Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of broadcasting in India.

The last conference of the Station Directors was held in March this year.—A. P.

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BIG BLAZE IN CITY

Mazagaon Police Court Burnt Down

FIRE BRIGADES' LONG DUEL WITH FLAMES

The main building of the Mazagaon Police Court was burnt down completely and some records were destroyed as a result of a fire that broke out at 8-30 on Saturday night.

Two servants of Mr. Deshpande, the Judicial Clerk, who resides on the top floor, were injured and removed to the hospital.

The fire first started at the main entrance of the court building. Mr. Deshpande, seeing the smoke coming out of the Record Room, immediately phoned to the fire brigade and fire fighters from all over the city rushed to the spot. In the meanwhile the flames spread and the whole building caught fire.

Mr. Deshpande's family residing on the top floor, was immediately removed by the men of the Fire Brigade but his two servants sustaind burns and were removed to the hospital.

The police getting information of the fire rushed to the scene and cordoned the court building and adjoining roads.

There were nearly 15 undertrial prisoners in the Court lock up which is on the right hand side of the main building in the compound. They were at once removed to the Byculla Police lock-up.

After nearly two and half hours the fire fighters brought the conflagration under control at 11 P.M.

EXPLOSION AT DADAR

There was an explosion on the tram line at Dadar on Saturday evening.

It appears that a packet containing some chemical was kept on the tram line and when it exploded there was a big noise and the chemicals burst into flames. Many people collected on the spot. None was injured.

WHERE ARE THE JAPS?

U. S. Air Force And Marines Active In Pacific

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

United States Marines on Guadalcanar Island in the Solomons wiped out a Japanese landing force of 700 at the mouth of the Tenaru river in a 12 hour battle on August 21, says a report from Sergeant James W. Hurlburt, Combat Correspondent with the Marine Corps.—Reuter.

"BRIDGE OF SIGHS" BOMBED

SYDNEY:— Reports from the operational base say that Wairopi bridge in New Guinea has been so often strafed that it has become known as the Bridge of Sighs. A new feature was introduced on October 1, when fighters each dropped a "belly tank"—lightly made auxiliary fuel container—on the bridge. As the tanks landed they burst and sprayed the bridge with petrol. Airocobras flown by Lieutenants Jim Miller of California and Bill Nolan of Virginia then dropped incendiaries which set the bridge and repair supplies on fire. Flying Fortresses led by Major W. Benn scored a direct hit which blew a hole thirty feet long in the bridge.

The Japanese immediately started repairs laying plans to make the bridge serviceable but Miller Nolan returned and dropping incendiaries from ten to twenty feet started a fire which burnt a new hole. The fortresses searched the road to Buna strafing from 300 feet but saw little activity. The Australians continued their advance in Owen Stanley despite heavy rain which slowed down large-scale movements in the dense jungle.

WHERE ARE THE JAPS

The Japanese apparently made no attempt to hold Menari. A Headquarters spokesman said that it was significant that there had been no enemy interception anywhere. The questions are being asked: "Where are the Japanese?" and "Are they saving up their aircraft for some new move or have the smashing Allied blows of the last few weeks greatly weakend his arm which was so strong in the initial stages of the Japanese advance?"

BUIN:—Allied bombers attacked airfields. An enemy cruiser offshore was bombed with unobserved results.

BUKA: Allied medium bombers executed raids on the aerodrome with unobserved results.

R.A.F. OVER BURMA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

Opening of the R. A. F.'s post-monsoon bombing campaign against targets in Burma has been marked by completely successful operations, happily carried out with no great interference.

The Squadron Leader who led the attack of October 2 against the military quarters at Meiktila described it on his return as quite a "copy book flight". The aircraft reached their objective without interference of any kind, successfully plastered the target and all returned safely.

ON STALINGRAD FRONT:

Fiercest Battle In Russia Now Raging

Russian Position Worsens: A Battle Of Double Encirclement

STOCKHOLM, October 3.

THE FIERCEST BATTLE IN RUSSIA IS NOW RAGING ON THE NORTH-WEST OUTSKIRTS OF STALINGRAD. IT APPEARS FROM GENERAL REPORTS THAT THE MAIN OBJECTIVES ARE THE DJERJINSKY RED BARRICADE FACTORIES AND AN ENORMOUS SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND THE RYKOV AND SPARTACUS WORKERS DISTRICTS.

Encouraging reports have been received of Marshal Timoshenko's attack against the German right flank south of the city.

Operations are taking place between 15 and 20 miles from Stalingrad, and appear to be based on Krasnoarmeisk which is in Russian hands.

It is clear that neither of the Russian flank attacks has so far influenced the battle for the city itself.

In the Mozdok area the Germans are preparing for an offensive in a final effort to break through to the Grozny oil fields.

RUSSIAN POSITION WORSENS

Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow writes: Soviet guards regiments under General Rodinstev are fighting a grim battle on the streets of Stalingrad. The Russian position has worsened in the last 24 hours. Fresh German reinforcements have arrived in the north-west.

In one sector about a mile wide, the Germans launched their attacks under air umbrella.

As soon as General Rodinstev's men received reinforcements they counter-attacked, killing several hundred Germans, including a General and two Majors.

The struggle for Stalingrad is now a battle of double encirclement. The inner circle is indicated by a German line drawn around the city. The German present offensive across the northern tip of Stalingrad is an attempt to complete the ring.

In the outer circle Marshal Timoshenko has launched two offensives from the north and the south both curving along towards the Don in the German rear.

GERMANS DISLODGED

In the south a strategic village has been recaptured. In the north the Germans have been driven from ravines and heights.

This time last year the Germans were able to keep three major offensives going at the same time against Leningrad, Moscow and the south.

To-day they are only able to concentrate on one point at a time and their progress is slow and costly.

The Germans and their satellites are estimated to be losing at least one division in casualties every day on other fronts besides Stalingrad.

They are being badly mauled in the Northern Caucasus. This does not include the hundreds of officers and men who are wiped out by guerillas behind the lines.

NEW SOVIET DRIVE

Soviet troops in a new drive on the Bryansk front south-west of Moscow have recaptured an important inhabited locality, which is also a railway junction.

The Germans launched eight counter-attacks to try to recapture the junction but were thrown back with heavy losses.

Heavy fighting has developed on the north-western front (Lake Ilmen region), the Moscow radio announced last night. The Germans suffered big losses. In two days 36 German tanks destroyed and eight planes were shot down.

LATEST FROM STALINGRAD!

MOSCOW, Oct. 3.

To-day's Soviet Communique says: "During the night of October 2, our troops fought the enemy in the areas of Stalingrad. No changes took place on other fronts".

In the area of Stalingrad stubborn fighting continued. One Soviet unit accounted for 200 of the enemy. Three German attacks were repelled and an infantry company was wiped out. Northwset of Stalingrad Soviet units stormed an enemy position inflicting heavy losses. In Mozdok area enemy attacks with tanks and infantry were repelled, eight tanks being wrecked and an enemy infantry company was wiped out. In another sector repeated German attacks were repelled with heavy losses.—Reuter.

Gandhi Jayanti In New York

GREETINGS TO MAHATMA FROM INDIANS IN U.S.A

Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated in New York at a dinner held on Friday night when a resolution was passed "pledging ourselves anew to the great cause of freedom of India".

"UNION OF EAST AND WEST"

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The dinner held in New York to-night (Friday) to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday turned out to be also the wedding feast of Miss Harriet Holmeshall, a young American College graduate who earlier in the day wedded Doctor Haridas T. Mazumdar, Indian lecturer and writer. Mr. Kedarnath Das Gupta, one of the Indian residents in America, announced the romance when he read a resolution sending greetings to Mahatma Gandhi and "pledging ourselves anew to the great cause of freedom of India". Congratulating the newly married couple, Mr. Das Gupta said that this union of the east and west certainly would please the Mahatma who was a great friend of the bridegroom. Dr. Muzumdar was in London during Mahatma Gandhi's visit.—Reuter.

12 KILLED IN RLY. ACCIDENT

Bombay-Peshawar Express Meets With Mishap Near Chalisgaon

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Twelve passengers were killed and about forty injured when the Down Peshawar Express which left Bombay last night met with an accident near the Chalisgaon station (G. I. P. Railway) at 4 this morning. On receipt of information in Bombay railway officials and a relief train have been rushed to the scene of accident.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FRONTIER CONGRESS LEADERS

PESHAWAR, Oct. 3.

Khan Ali Gul Khan, President, Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, visited Nowshera to-day and addressed a meeting there.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is meeting Khudai Khidmatgar leaders at Sardaryab centre.—A P.

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Editor: SOPHIA WADIA

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RELIGION: UNIVERSAL AND PARTICULAR, (John Middleton Murry)

EIRE IN WAR TIME. (R. M. Fox)

THE MAN AND THE WORLD, (Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids)

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18 ROUNDS FIRED ON DEFIANT DELHI PROCESSIONISTS

POLICE RAIDS, ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

Further report about yesterday's disturbances says that a procession headed by girls numbering nearly 50 followed by men reached Katranil in Old Delhi when police had to make a lathi charge to disperse them.

As the crowd became defiant, firing had to be resorted to and eighteen rounds were fired, in which two are reported to have been killed and eight injured. Altogether 33 men were arrested.

The girl demonstrators later peacefully dispersed.

Girls in saffron sari in New Delhi approached the passers-by and distributed Gandhiji's photo. In the morning 'prabhat pheris' were also taken out in Old Delhi.—United Press.

POLICE PATROLS POSTED IN CITY

NEW DELHI, October 3.

Some thirty arrests are reported to have been made in connection with yesterday's disturbances in Old Delhi. Police patrols are posted at different points. Otherwise the situation is stated to be quiet and business normal.—A. P.

Union Board And Post Office Hut Set On Fire

CHANDPUR, October 2.

The hut in which the Durgapur Union Board and post office are housed was set on fire recently and some damage was caused to the hut. The Chandpur police immediately took up the investigation and have since arrested seven young men of the locality in this connection.—A. P.

In U. P.

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSION

CAWNPORE, Oct. 2.

One person was seriously injured when the police dispersed a procession this morning.

All students were taken to the jail after arrest for detention pending trial.

The trial of girl students took place this afternoon inside the jail before a Special Magistrate. Of the 64 girls 13 were found to be minors. Fifty-one were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each under Rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules.

All girls declined to pay the fine imposed on them.

On a third part having paid the total amount of fine, they refused to go out but were later persuaded to come out of jail.

"I am Mahatma Gandhi's daughter", replied a girl accused to the Magistrate's query which provoked laughter.—A. P.

Military Guard For Govt. Buildings

LUCKNOW: A number of shops in the city remained closed on account of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

Attempts to take out procession and hoist Congress Flags are reported to have been made at several educational institutions, including Mahila Vidyalaya, and other places in the city.

A student of the Lucknow University is reported to have been arrested by the police on a charge of possessing unauthorised literature.

Local authorities were vigilant to-day and police pickets had been posted at several places in the city. Military pickets had been stationed near the Civil Secretariat and other Government buildings.—A. P.

Students' Houses Raided

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 1:—The houses of several students of the local educational institutions were raided by the police and some handbills and literature connected with the present movement seized. Some students were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

The police also raided the houses of a vakil and an inspector of the Co-operative Department and after a prolonged search, removed some papers.

A student of a local college, who had been arrested over a fortnight ago in connection with the present movement, has been released on his giving an undertaking not to participate in prejudicial activities.—A. P.

INMATES OF MOSQUE ARRESTED FOR CARRYING CONGRESS FLAGS

MORADABAD, Oct. 2.

Five youths of Badshahi Mosque were arrested to-day for shouting slogans and taking out Congress flags.

4 ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

BENARES:—Four persons were arrested on suspicion last night by Khan Sahib Mod Siddique, the City D.S.P. Four black masks, daggers, screw drivers, etc., are alleged to have been found in their possession. The arrested persons, it is stated, were moving about surreptitiously in a tonga near Bhelupur.

For being found of possession an unlicensed pistol and some objectionable literature one man was sentenced to day by a Benares Magistrate to undergo six months' R.I.—A.P.

Allahabad Convictions

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Ten more persons have been sentenced here to varying terms of imprisonments and fines in connection with the present disturbances.

Six of them, who had been charged of being members of an unlawful assembly and of breaking into a post office and setting fire to the records there on August 12, were sentenced to 21 months' R. I. —A. P.

In The Punjab

3 YEARS' JAIL FOR A.I.C.C. MEMBER

LAHORE, October 3.

Parkash Dev, President of the District Congress Committee, Okara, and member of the All-India Congress Committee was sentenced today by the City Magistrate, Lahore, to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to one year's further imprisonment under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules on a charge of printing objectionable posters on a cyclostyle machine.

His brother, Shanti Sarup, was also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in defaut to one year's further imprisonment on the same charge.

Parkash Dev was alleged to have been found working on the cyclostyle machine when the police raided the house of Shanti Sarup in Lahore—A. P

In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

For shouting slogans in the verandah of the court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bankshall Street some time last month, two persons were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo four weeks rigorous imprisonment each.

For attempting to break a fire alarm box, an upcountry man was sentenced by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to six month's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

The same Magistrate released another upcountry man on a bond of Rs. 500 with one surety of like amount, to be of good behaviour for a period of three years. He was prosecuted for cutting ropes of a tramway trolley in Cornwallis Street some days ago.

B.P.C.C. President's House Raided

The residenc of the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Labanya Prabha Dutta, at Harish Mukherjee Road, was searched by the Special Branch Police last night. Nothing incriminating was, however, found.

The police searched about eight places in the city this morning and took about half a dozen persons to the Special Branch Headquarters for interrogation.—A. P.

Youth Arrested

On Friday afternoon, a Bengalee youth was arrested by the police while attempting to enter into the court-room of the Police Magistrate, Sealdah, shouting slogans and carrying unauthorised bulletins.

The Calcutta Corporation, which met for its special meeting, adjourned without transacting business, in view of the arrest of Mr. Bijoysingh Mahar, Councillor.—United Press.

Wanted Man Arrested

DINAJPUR: A man, who was wanted in connection with arson looting etc, at Balurghat, has since been arrested and brought to Dinajpur.

It is alleged that in their attempt to arrest the man at his village Moradanga on September 23, a police party were over-powered, confined and molested and subsequently let off, two of their muskets having been snatched away from them.—A. P.

MUSLIM SAMITI DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE

CALCUTTA, October 1.

A message from Sir P. C. Ray asking Indians to achieve a permanent union among the different communities was read at a meeting under the auspices of the Calcutta Moslem Samiti held at the Calcutta University Institute.

Sir P. C. Ray said: "We shall be failing in our duty if we do not try to solve the burning problem of the hour—the sinking of communal differences."

The meeting adopted a resolution urging the immediate declaration of independence for India by the British Government, the establishment of Provisional National Government in the Centre and Provinces and the creation of an Indian Peoples' National War Front.—A. P.

BLACKEST BLACK-OUT IN POONA!

POONA, Oct. 3.

Poona is plunged in complete darkness to-night dut to a breakdown of electric supply of the city. The breakdown occurred at about 3-30 in the afternoon as the result of which matinee shows in cinema houses had to be abandoned.—A. P.

Congress Worker Jailed

NILPHAMARI, (Rangpur): Jitendra Nath Sarkar, a Congress worker has been convicted and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Nilphamari to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months more, under Defence of India Rules. He was prosecuted in connection with a Congress meeting held on September 16 over which he presided.—A. P.

Lady Detained

BARISAL: A lady was arrested, under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and lodged in the local jail.

Seven youngmen were brought here under arrest from Chandrahar under Section 379, I.P.C., Section 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Defence of India Act. Being produced in the court they were remanded to custody pending trial.

Another batch of six youngmen was brought here under arrest from Barthi under Section 26 of the Indian Telegraph Act and Defence of India Rules. They were also produced in the Court and remanded to custody pending trial.—United Press.

Seven Sent To Jail

SIBSAGAR: Seven persons including students were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for picketing at Nazina.

Gopal Chandra Barua, a Congress worker, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate.

Four persons were arrested for picketing before the court.—United Press.

Rajshahi Student Arrested

RAJSHAHI: A fourth year student of the Rajshahi College has been arrested from the Academy Mess under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

In Assam

Arrests And Convictions

SHILLONG, October 2.

In connection with the present disturbances 37 persons have so far been arrested and of these 13 have been convicted to various terms of imprisonment in the Habiganj Sub-Division alone.

Fifty-eight merchants of Habiganj have been prosecuted and 28 of them already convicted on a charge of profiteering.

Babu Jatindra Chandra Chakrabarty who recently resigned the post of Honorary Magistrateship and who was arrested and detained on the 6th September by the Habiganj Police under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules has again been remanded for a further period of 15 days on the expiry of the first remand under authority of the District Magistrate of Sylhet.

The disturbances in the Habiganj Sub-Division were, it is authoritatively learnt confined to picketing of schools and colleges and courts The situation there has almost returned to normal.

One hundred and thirty defence parties have been formed in this Sub-Division

It is learnt that 29 out of 76 prisoners, who had escaped from the Habiganj jail have so far been rounded up by the police.—A P.

(Other Arrests On page 14)

French Ex-Premier Arrested

Reasons For Arrest Of M. Herriot Not Disclosed

LONDON, Oct. 2.

According to German reports quoted by the Swedish radio Edourdo Herriot, the former French Premier and Mayor of Lyons, has been arrested.

No explanation for his arrest is given by the authorities in Vichy the announcer added.

The German radio says that M. Herriot, is under house arrest.—Reuter.

WILLKIE DODGES JAP FIGHTERS

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3.

President Roosevelt's personal envoy Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in Chungking on Friday after dodging Japanese fighters on the dangerous last stages of his 5,000 miles air journey from Moscow.

Passing close to Japanese air bases in Shansi, he landed this morning at Chengtu 50 miles west of Chungking, flying on to the wartime capital in the afternoon.

The Chinese authorities insisted on utmost secrecy about his flight. Japanese planes have scoured the skies for several days causing air raid alerts all over the interior.

Mr. Willkie set foot on Chinese soil at noon on Tuesday at Urumtsi (Tinhwa) the capital of Sinkiang province bordering on Soviet Turkestan.

Over a hundred officials greeted him at Urumtsi airport. He left the next morning for Lancow, the capital of Kansu province.

One of the navigators of his plane on this lap of the journey was the Chinese Ace Major H. S. U Hsusheng who led the famous pamphlet raid on Japan in 1938.

At Lancow 30,000 people said," I came to China to know him as he drove past. Arriving at Cungking airport Mr. Willkie said," came to China to know facts about your war".—Reuter.

WEDDED BY WIRES

LOS ANGELES, October 2.

Miss Erna Berube gasped when she received a telegram today which reads: "I take you Erna Berube to be my lawful wedded wife from this day forward. Answer."

The message was from Sergeant Stanley Cook, who is with the United States forces in England.

Promptly she cabled back: "I take you Stanley Cook to be my lawful wedded husband from this day forward."—Reuter.

JAP. 'SUB' FUELLED AND FED IN MADAGASCAR

NAIROBI, Oct. 2.

A Japanese submarine is reported to have refuelled and reprovisioned near Majunga in Madagascar in the middle of July, it was revealed in Nairobi to-day.—Reuter.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE FLIES TO LISBON

LISBON, Oct. 3.

British Ambassador to Spain Sir Samuel Hoare, and Lady Hoare arrived in Lisbon by air today from England.—Reuter.

MILKMEN STRIKE AGAINST ANTI-ADULTERATION DRIVE

CALCUTTA, October 1.

As a result of Milkmen of Khulna staging a protest against certain Municipal measures the town's milk supply was greatly restricted yesterday.

Following the Municipal Authorities taking stern measures on Tuesday against adulteration of milk large numbers of milkmen did not bring milk supplies to the town. Only small quantities were available, and the price rose high.—A. P.

MAHASABHA DEPUTATION TO UNITED STATES

Savarkar Demands Transfer Of Power To National Govt. To Be Formed By United Indian Parties Led By Mahasabha

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

The Special Sub-Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha had a brief session this morning, when final touches were given to the report to be submitted to the Working Committee on political negotiations with various parties and communities.

"Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery cannot have the last word", said a leading member of the Sub-Committee to the "United Press", when asked as to how they could explain their optimism, despite cold reception given to their proposals by the Government. The members still hope that they would be in a position to influence an influential section of the United Nations to put pressure on Britain to accept the majority demand for a National Government in India during the wartime and immediate recognition of Indian independence.—United Press.

Savarkar On Britain's Failure

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

"The Hindu Mahasabha wants to send a deputation to the United States of America, because we have been unable to impress on the British Government the necessity of forming a National Government in India."

Thus observed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in an interview to the "United Press."

"Britain", Mr. Savarkar continued, "kept on saying that it was impossible without unity in India. We have produced a unified India. The American people are thinking through the English Press that Britain has promised India full freedom, but the Indians are not united. The fact is that the Hindu Mahasabha approached almost all parties and communities and produced a united national demand of the Hindus, large section of the Muslims, Christians and many other parties who are united in demanding immediate independence. That means India should immediately be recognised as an independent State. We want only recognition now."

On these points, a united demand has been made. But still Mr. Churchill and the Americans in their latest speeches refuse to recognise India as an independent Nation and refuse to transfer power. This shows that Britain does not mean to grant freedom to India.

"India expects therefore that the public in the United States who are now concerned much with the Indian affairs, owing to the necessity of fighting in a united front ought to exercise moral influence and make the British recognise Indian freedom and transfer power to the National Government to be formed by united Indian parties led by the Hindu Mahasabha".—United Press

Cable To Sorensen

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna and Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Hon. General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, members of the Mahasabha Special Committee in cable to Mr. Sorensen, M.P., London say:

"Mr. Amery's reply to your questions in the House of Commons yesterday, that he had received no representation for legitimate communication with Congress prisoners for political negotiations evaded the issue.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha, while maintaining that initiative for settling political deadlock must come from the British Government resolved on August 31, to make earnest attempt to bring about solution of present deadlock and to make final efforts for Indo-British settlement on honourable terms.

When our efforts reached a stage which demanded an interview with Gandhiji a request was made to Viceroy which was turned down. It is inconceivable that Mr. Amery was unaware of these facts. The Viceroy's refusal to grant permission even to a provincial Minister of the Crown to meet Gandhiji shows the Government's desire to obstruct a settlement instead of taking initiative to promote it. We trust these facts will be placed before the Commons to expose deliberate attempt to mislead the House regarding true Indian situation.—A. P.

MAHASABHA HAS NOT FAILED!

Working Committee Meets In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, with Mr. V. D. Savarkar in the Chair, held a five hour discussion on the political situation with special reference to the resolution passed by it on August 31. Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Congress Minister, Bombay, addressed the Committee and placed certain concrete suggestion before it.

It is understood that discussion, thereafter began on a resolution reaffirming the Mahasabha's fundamental political prinples, including its attitude to Pakistan. The discussion will continue to-morrow.

Earlier in the day Mr. Mehrchand Khanna and Raja Maheshwardayal Seth, Members of the Special Committee had talks with the Sind Premier Mr. Allabux.

The General Secretary, Mahasabha, in a statement refers to hints in certain quarters suggesting failure of the negotiations and says that such is not the case. He declares that his feeling is the Mahasabha "has not only achieved great success but has already been able to create a national front unprecendented in the history of any political organisation".—A. P.

TASKS FOR HINDU SABHA EXECUTIVE MEETING TO-MORROW

Constitutional Sub-Committee To Consider Leaders' Replies

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1.

Replies to the letters sent by the Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to 40 prominent leaders of opinion in the country outside the Congress, regarding the present political situation and steps necessary for ending the deadlock, will be considered at a meeting of the Constitutional Sub-Committee which is being held to-morrow preparatory to the meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha Executive on Saturday.

The letter 'inter alia' said: "We feel that if the British Government are prepared to take initiative and if a genuine attempt is made to concentrate on a satisfactory interim arrangement, the deadlock can be solved. We realise that there are important issues which have got to be faced and solved when the constitution of free India will be framed. But in this grave crisis, this ought not to stand in the way of solution of the present deadlock, and they may be left over till after the end of the war." The letter also stated: "Unless the British Government are ready to transfer power to Indian hands, the present deadlock is bound to continue, and there is no chance of a satisfactory interim arrangement during the war."

The letter was sent to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Wazir Husan, the Premiers of Assam, Sind, the Punjab, and Bengal, the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, Master Tarasingh, Sardar Kharak Singh, the Metropolitan of Calcutta, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Abdul Latif, communist leaders like Mr. P. C. Joshi and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and others. Replies thereto would be discussed and further line of action chalked out. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Rai Bahadur Mehrchand Khanna, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth and others are arriving to-day for the deliberations.—United Press

Big Infantry Battle At Deir-El-Manassi

Two Strong Italian Positions Captured

El Alamein Front: (Thursday delayed): LONDON, Oct. 3.

A big infantry battle is being fought today in Deir-El-Manassi south of the Ruweisat Ridge.

Our infantry attacked the Italian stronghold at dawn on Wednesday with powerful artillery and bomber support. A large force of tanks covered the advance though they have not yet been engaged.

The scene of action is one of the Axis strongest positions.

Behind mines the Italian infantry resisted the attack from entrenched positions overlooking wire and intricate booby traps, but before night fall two strong positions were captured.

At dusk the Italians counter-attacked but were repulsed with only slight casualties to the Eighth Army.

Fighting for other positions has been fiercer. It continued all morning after a night of artillery harassing by both sides with R.A.F. bombers pounding enemy lines.

The German reaction so far—apart from artillery fire—has only taken the form of dive-bombing attacks.

With a western desert fighter force: R. A. F. Kitty-Hawk fighters on Thursday evening without loss shot down six Stuka dive-bombers and probably destroyed or damaged at least as many again.

It was one of the most successful air engagements in recent weeks.

Flight Lieut. Barber shot down three Stukas and said he saw six on fire in the air at the same time.

The engagement was a result of clever interception over an Axis strong point in the southern sector.

Stukas flying in six formations of three were escorted by about 20 Messerschmitts and Macchis.

The R.A.F. top cover, though out-numbered by at least two to one, held off the fighter escort while the remainder of Kitty-Hawks went straight for undefended Stukas which fell an easy prey.—Reuter.

HOLKAR IN U. S. A.

INDORE, Oct. 3.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has arrived in America, it is announced by His Highness' Government.—A. P.

Australians Advance In Owen Stanley

Jap Cruisers Bombed At Rabaul And Buin

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Allied headquarters south-west Pacific.

Australian troops have advanced beyond Menari in the Owen Stanley mountains without making contact with the Japanese.

American Flying Fortresses bombed two Japanese cruisers at Rabaul and Buin (Solomons). One of them is believed to have been hit.

A Japanese transport of 15,000 tons and another of 7,000 tons as well as an unidentified ship are believed to have been hit at Rabaul.

A communique on Saturday states:

NORTH-WESTERN SECTOR: Activity was limited to reconnaissance.

NEW BRITAIN: Rabaul—Allied heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping in the harbour. Direct hits were made on two transports, one of 15,000 tons and the other of 7,000 tons; both were set on fire.—Reuter.

14,464 AMERICAN CASUALTIES SINCE PEARL HARBOUR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

American casualties in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guards, since Pearl Harbour have reached a total of 14,464 wounded and missing, the United States Navy Department revealed on Friday night in issuing its thirteenth casualty list of the war.

The latest list gives a total of 4,099 dead, 1,232 wounded and 9,133 missing.

LIQUOR INDUSTRY

The United States War Production Board will take over the United States liquor industry on October 8, to divert it to war purposes. It is estimated that the present stocks of whisky are sufficient for five years.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Bhadrapad Vad 10, 1998
Muslim : Ramzan 22, 1361
Parsi : Farvardin 30, 1312
Sunrise : 7-32 a.m. Sunset : 7-23 p.m.
Hightide : 7-32, 19-22 Lowtide : —, 14-14

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 5, 7-30 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"What's Cookin" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Nirdosh" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9.
CAPITOL—"Sunny" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Cottage To Let" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Kings Row" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
APOLLO—"Woman" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Zindagi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"Hellzapoppin" 4, 6-30 and 10
EDWARD—"Khazanchi" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
AURORA—"Joan of Paris" 4, 6-30 and 10
PALACE—"Saboteur" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-45, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 4, 7 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ulti Ganga" 4-30, 7 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
NOVELTY—"Vanmala" 4, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King of Ayodhya" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Ujala" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH). The social gathering of the Union fixed for to-day has been postponed for unavoidable reasons.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, members of the Society will meet, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the junction of Bellasis Road and Ripon Road, Old Parsi Statue.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Life and Teachings of Shri Chaitanya Prabhu" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

DOCK WORKERS' MEETING: Under the joint auspices of Indian Federation of Labour and Bombay Dock Workers' Union an open meetipg will be held to-day (Sunday), at Princess' Dock Tower Clock, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SIR BARON JAYATILAKA'S TALK: Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Chief Minister to the Government of Ceylon and leader of the Buddhists will be addressing the Sinhalese Buddhist Association at 10 a.m. today (Sunday) at Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital Compound (Near Bombay Central Rly. Station).

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR: Swami Gouriswarananda of Khar will conduct a class on 'The last message of Sri Krishna' (from Bhagwatam) at 10 a.m. today (Sunday), at Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Cyclic Evolution" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram (Kanhangad) will be held, today (Sunday), at the Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall Wassoodew Bhuvan, No. 2, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (N.S.T.) when Sri U. S. Ramchandran, will give a talk on "My Master and His Message".

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS: Restriction on booking insured articles for and from Kodarma Jhumritelaiya Domchanch under Hazaribagh head office Jharia and Katrasgarh under Dhanbad head office is withdrawn. Restriction regarding delivery of such articles from window post office may however continue. Telegrams to Karachi, Lahore, and their adjacent areas are subject to serious delay due to heavy congestion.

TO-DAY'S SOCCER FINAL: The final of the Junior Rovers Tournament between the Royal Air Force (Juhu) and the R. V. M. Sports Club will be played on the St. Xavier's College Ground—Parel, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla will preside and Mrs. Chagla will give away prizes. The final of the Sir Alwyn Ezra Running Cup, between the Muslims and B.B. & C.I. Rly. will be run during the interval. Greek Navy will meet Bombay City Police in an exhibition match at 5 p.m.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION: To celebrate the completion of the first decade of the establishment of this Association, there will be a Solemn Thanksgiving High Mass in St. John the Baptist's Church, Thana, to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. and an "At Home" in the Parish High School Hall, at 7-30, the same evening.

Membership Cards For Editors' Conference

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Mr. J. N. Sahani, Convener of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, informs the United Press that membership *cards for the members of the Editors' Conference or their authorised representatives attending the Conference will be available at the office of the Convener from to-morrow, October 4.*

They will also be available at the Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall before the meeting of the Conference.—United Press.

PEACEFUL DAY IN CITY

Textile Workers Return To Mills As Usual

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second day of "Gandhi Jayanti" week was observed peacefully without any demonstrations in the morning and by closing of markets and shops in various localities.

Workers of textile mills on strike yesterday returned to work to-day.

Khadi hawkers could not go about the streets because khadi stocks were enhausted.

At Hanuman Gulli a youth was found carrying a Congress flag but before it drew a crowd, it was snatched away by the Police.

A couple of stones were stated to have been hurled at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, but nothing was damaged and no one was injured. The locality became peaceful again.

Police pickets, however, continued to be posted at various places in the city.

MISS MADAN'S VIOLIN RECITAL

A violin recital by Miss Khorshed P. Madan, soloist in the concerts of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra, will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. today. She will be accompanied by her elder sister, Miss Mani P. Madan.

The following will be the programme :—

(1) Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso (St. Saens); (2) Concerto in D Major (3rd movement) (Mozart); (3) "Airs Russes" (Souvenir de Moscou) (Wieniawski); (4) Sonata in A. Major (1st and 2nd movement) (C. Franck); (5) (a) Tambourin Chinois (Kriesler) (b) Ave Maria (Schubert); and (6) Hejre Kati (Hubay).

Tickets can be booked at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Fort.

SPECIAL FILM SHOW FOR WORKERS

The Indian People's Theatre Association has organised a special show of the following pictures for the benefit of the workers, at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar, at 10 a.m. on Friday, 9th instant :—

"China Strikes Back",
"India United".
Russian Topical Reels "Proud Valley" (Paul Robeson's feature film.....Story of a Welsh mining village).

Rates : As. 2, 4, and 6. Tickets can be had from Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Parel, and from other Trade Unions and at the theatre on Friday morning.

Plea For Cheaper Grains For Poor

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

The need for stocking cheaper varieties of grains for the convenience of the poorer section of the population, the need for increasing the quantity sold to each person at a time and for enforcing stricter control over private shops to prevent profiteering and the introduction of the system of rationing in the case of those articles the supply of which is not adequate, were some of the suggestions made by a deputation on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress which met the Hon. Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, to-day.

The deputation which included Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, President, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., and Mr Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the B. P. T. U. C., submitted a memorandum to Mr. Knight who assured them that the points raised therein would receive his sympathetlic consideration.

The deputation pointed out various defects in the actual working of the shops in the textile mills and made suggestions for improving them. The introduction of printed slip system was recommended in order to facilitate the procedure of receiving supplies from mill shops.

As regards the difficulties of railway workers, the suggestion was made that the administration should open adequate number of shops at each important centre of the line, run by the administration itself. The situation in the industrial centres in East Khandesh was also brought to the notice of Mr. Knight.

George V And VI Silver Coins

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30

By virtue of a notification issued to-day by the Government of India, Finance Department, George V and VI standard silver rupees and half-rupees will cease to be legal tender from May 1, 1943, although they will be accepted at all Government treasuries, post offices and railway stations till October 31, 1943.

Thereafter, and until further notice, they will only be accepted at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.—A.P

ACCUSED UNDERTAKES NOT TO MOLEST COMPLAINANT: CASE COMPOUNDED.

The case filed by Mr. Rustom Sorabji Batliwalla against one Baburao Arnalkar accused came up for hearing before Mr. K. J. Khambatta Presidency Magistrate. The complainant charged the accused under section 336, 504 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code on the charges of causing mischief to property likely to endanger personal safety and for insult and intimidation. The dispute between the parties arose on account of the accused conducting music till late hours in the night on his flat at Abhyankar Building, Sleater Road, where the bungalow of the complainant is situated.

After the Advocate for the complainant briefly had gone into the history of the case, the complaint was compounded on the accused expressing his regret for what took place on the 26th of August 1942 and gave an undertaking not to molest the complainant and the members of his family in future. Both the accused and the complainant appeared by an Advocate.

"CEYLON IS DAUGHTER OF INDIA"

Sir Baron Jayalitaka On Indo-Ceylon Relations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. S. C. Singham, President of the Ceylon Association of India, gave a dinner to-night in honour of the Hon. Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka, leader of the Ceylon Council of State.

Sir Don Baron in reply to a welcome speech from Mr. Singam, said that the purpose of his visit to India was two-fold : First, he was here to get rice and foodstuffs from India for there were almost famine conditions as regards certain commodities in Ceylon. The Government of India had agreed sometime ago to export to Ceylon 30,000 tons of rice per month. But due to certain reasons, this scheme could not be implemented. Actually they had received only 17,000 tons of rice from India in the last five months. The result was that as little as a ration of two pounds of rice, was all that could be allotted to an adult, which meant semi-starvation.

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

The other purpose of his visit was to improve Indo-Ceylon relations.

"I am amazed to see in some places", he said, "that there was a feeling that Ceylon was anti-Indian. It was not at all true. For instance, half the persons who were entitled to more than the usual ration of rice, on account of the heavy nature of their work, were Indian labourers—more than half-million persons.

In addition, every Indian labourer was entitled to and received free medical aid and housing, while the Ceylonese labourers did not receive these privileges.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

"India and Ceylon cannot quarrel. Like mother and daughter they have to walk hand in hand, towards the goal of freedom", he said.

Mr. Amritlal Seth said that a lot still remained to be done to improve Indo-Ceylon relations. The two countries were historically the two parts of one unit, and had to depend on each other for the well-being of both.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

Kher's Son Arrested

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

BANDRA, Oct. 2.

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated yesterday, with a complete hartal in most of the Suburban areas. All shops and eating houses in Andheri, Borivlee and Malad were completely closed and those that depended on the eating houses for their meals were greatly inconvenienced. Schools in Borivlee area were closed for the day.

At about 9-20 a.m., a procession was taken out at Mulund. Near the Mulund Post Office, this procession was dispersed by Sub-Inspector Kadam and his men. Laxmidas Tayalai and Pursotam Budhilal were arrested for leading this procession. Later in the day, a rowdy mob burned a post box at Ghatkopar. One arrest was made in this connection.

At 9-30 a.m., about 17 students entered one of the buses of the Bandra Bus Company on the Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, and refused to purchase tickets or allow the other passengers to get in. The driver directed the bus to the depot, when two students Shantilal P. Shah and Jadish Mehta were arrested. Earlier, the police arrested G. J. Purohit, J. B. Patel and J. V. Thakur, who, it is alleged, were painting slogans with oil paint on the roads. Govind Hari Patel, who recently finished a sentence of 21 days' R.I. for hoisting a Congress Flag on the Court Compound of the First Class Magistrate, Bandra, was re-arrested at Santa Cruz, while he was leading a procession of about 25 men on the Saraswati Road at Santa Cruz. Govind was placed before the First Class Magistrate, Bandra, who sentenced him to four months' R.I.

KHER'S SON ARRESTED

Mr. Sunit B. Kher, son of Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, addressing Mr. R. D. Mody, First Class City Magistrate, Bandra, at about 1-20 in the afternoon, before a full court room asked him to resign his post. Sunit B. Kher, suddenly made his entrance in the Court, while a case was in progress and made this request to the Magistrate. He was arrested under Section 7 of Criminal Amendment Law and Sections 38 (5) of the Defence of India Act.

At 9 a.m., a procession was taken out on the Versova Road, when seven persons were arrested in this connection.

From the early hours of the morning, police 'bundobast' was throughout the Suburban area.

"JIHAD"

Printer And Publisher Asked To Deposit Security Of Rs. 1,000

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, has asked Mr. Mahomed Amin Hazin, who declared himself as printer and publisher of the Urdu bi-weekly "Jihad" to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000/- under section 7(1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931.

Acme Workers To Get More War Allowance

The Secretary, the Acme Factory Workers' Union, writes :—

Persistent efforts were made to secure amicably an adequate payment of dearness allowance to the employees of the Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at Vadala and Grant Road in Bombay, by the Engineering Factory Workers' Union, since it came into existence.

Workers also represented the matter along with other demands to the Managing Director, personally when he happened to visit the Factory. Workers were paid till then annas 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively as dearness allowance. But the Management has now sanctioned, it is understood, to be paid from September 17, to all workers annas nine as dearness allowance.

The employees of Hind Cycles Co. Ltd. Worli, have also represented to get adequate dearness allowance, to them. At present they receive Rs. 5 per month as dearness allowance.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, October 4.

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. K. N. Pathak. 5-15 Anwarbai. 5-30 L. C. Mathur. 5-45 Vilayat Khan. 6 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-5 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6-45 Anwarbai. 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 Ashima Banerji. 7-30 Programme parade. 7-40 Sri on Sarod. 7-45 For villagers. 8-30 K. N. Pathak. 8-45 L. C. Mathur. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Listening post. 9-45 Shahana on Sarod. 9-50 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10 Walter Gieseking.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Sitar recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Provincial Peculiarities. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Three Bhavgeets. 9-30 Pramilabai. 9-45 Chanchal Kumari. 10 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Thumri and Geet. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 J. G. Gore. 12 p.m. G. S. Yellapurkar. 12-15 V. Desai. 12-30 Hamid Husain. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Asad Ali Khan. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 London Piano Accordion Band. 2-5 Round the Camp Fire. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Asad Ali Khan. 5-35 String music. 5-40 Chanchal Kumari. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 G. J. Gore. 7-5 Jaltarang Solo. 7-15 Melodies. 7-30 Pramilabai. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 His Own Choice. 8-15 Veena Desai. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Recorded introduction. 10 The Concertgebouw Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati garbas. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Amir Baksh. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1, 7-45 Chanchal Kumari. 8-5 to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Asad Ali Khan. 9-35 J. G. Gore. 9-45 Chanchal Kumari. 10 Pramilabai. 10-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

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ARMAN
MOTILAL AND SHAMIM
Director:
KEDAR SHARMA
OPERA HOUSE
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Daily: 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA'S
MIRTH MARVEL
ULTI GANGA
Direction—K. DHAIBER
A LAUGH-PACKED PICTURE
Showing To Packed Houses
2ND WEEK
MINERVA
Daily—4-30, 7 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Arrests And Convictions All Over India

GOVT. BUILDINGS AND POLICE STATIONS SET ABLAZE

TAMLUK, Oct. 2.

The Khasmahal Office, the Sub-Registry Office and the Excise shop in Tamluk have been burnt by some unknown persons and considerable damage has been caused to Government property.

The Kikrahatta Khasmahal Office, the Sub-Registry Office, the post office and the excise shop at Kukrahatta (police station Sutahatta) were all set fire to and burnt on the night of September 29.

The Sutahatta police station was also raided by about 5,000 men on the same day and records of the police station were all burnt by the miscreants. The Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the Thana and his staff, however, managed to escape. The Sub-Manager of the Khasmahal Office is reported to have been kidnapped and the office has been burnt. The mob also took away the gun of the Sub-Manager.

A report from Mahisadal states that the local Raj kutchery was burnt and paddy stores at Lakshya, Deulpota, Kalikakundu, Sultanchak were all looted and burnt.

All Government buildings within the jurisdiction of Nandigram police station are also stated to have been extensively damaged as a result of arson.—A. P.

In Gujarat

TWO PROCESSIONS DISPERSED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Two processions were taken out to-day and dispersed by the police. Six arrests were made.

Nadiad Arrests

Six persons have been arrested in connection with the bomb explosion at Nadiad on 21st September, according to the "Sandesh" which states further that fifteen un-exploded bombs have been recovered by the police—fourteen from a well and one from a tank.—A. P.

Ban Extended

Ten ban against the carrying of weapons has been extended by a further period of one month in the city.

Three persons have been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of taking part in unlawful demonstrations and fined Rs. 100 in default one month's further R I.—A. P.

Overseer And 5 Merchants Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

Mr. Kantilal Shah, an Overseer of the superseded Ahmedabad Municipality, has been arrested under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance. He has been released on a bail of Rs. 300.

Two processions were taken out today and both were dispersed by the police. Some arrests were made.

Five out of the six Municipal servants arrested today were tried under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance.

Two ex-Municipal Councillors were arrested today from Asarwa under the Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of picketing shops. A number of shops in the city remained closed today. Most of the Muslim shops, however, remained open.—A. P.

Five more servants of the superseded Ahmedabad Municipality have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

In Surat

SURAT: An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to the forest office bungalow at Maldha in Mandvi Taluk. A mob broke the glass windows of the bungalow and three were burning rags which, however were put out before damage could be done.

Ten persons have been sentenced in Bulsar from three to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A P.

In Maharashtra

NAGAR ARRESTS

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 3.

Two persons were arrested here for taking out a procession in defiance of a prohibitory order.

One person was arrested at Bhingar for sticking an alleged objectionable leaflet.

Two persons were awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment each for holding flag salutation at the village of Kharda. Two boys were arrested at the same village for organising an illegal procession.

One person was arrested in the Jamkhed Taluka for reading to the public an alleged objectionable bulletin.

One person was arrested at the village of Khospuri for holding flag salutation and delivering an alleged objectionable speech.

Six members of the Ahmednagar City Municipality have tendered resignation of their seats.

One member of the Ahmednagar District Local Board has sent in his resignation.—United Press.

Four Congressmen Proclaimed

RATNAGIRI: Notices have been issued by the District Magistrate against four Congress workers of the district asking them to appear before the Magistrates of their Talukas before October 22, as warrants of arrest issued against them are pending.

It has been stated in the notices that failure to comply with the order will make them liable to sentence upto seven years' rigorous imprisonment with or without fine.—United Press.

40 Declared "Absconders"

SATARA: About 40 Congress workers from Tasgaon, Khatav, Vita and Valwa Talukas have been declared absconders by the District Magistrate of Satara.

They have been asked to appear before the Magistrates of their Talukas between October 22 and 25 as warrants of arrest are pending against them.—United Press.

Police Raids

SHOLAPUR: Searches were carried out by the local police in three different places in the city in connection with the recent bomb explosions.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI ARRESTS

POONA, October 2.

Nine persons including seven women arrested by the Poona police today for participating in demonstrations in the city on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.

The attendance in schools was not large, while at some of the schools Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated by the students by garlanding portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and holding flag salutation and singing the National Anthem inside the compounds of the schools.

During the course of the day the police took into custody six persons under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

FIVE ARRESTED FOR GANDHI JAYANTI DEMONSTRATIONS

POONA, Oct. 2.

Demonstrations were staged in the city since this morning in connection with Gandhi Jayanti. Attendance in almost all schools was thin to-day. The Municipal School had the official annual holiday.

An attempt was made to address a meeting before the Jogeshwari temple. "Prabhat Pheri" was taken out by women in Sadashiv Peth. Five arrests have been made so far. Elaborate police 'bandobust' has been made throughout the city.

ATTEMPTS TO SET FIRE TO SATARA SCHOOL

POONA, Oct. 3.

Attempts were made by some unknown persons to set fire to the premises of the Government High School at Satara, according to news received here.

The fire, however, was promptly put out by the Municipal fire brigade with the assistance of the local police before much damage could be done.

Mr. Ram Davare, pleader of Koregaon in Satara, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. His residence is reported to have been searched by the police.

Fifteen persons have been arrested at Tasgaon and eight others at Manur and Pathardi in Ahmednagar district.—A. P.

10 More Arrests In Poona

POONA, Oct. 3.

Seven persons, including two women namely Mrs. Indranath Madan, a prominent Congress worker of the city and Miss Tambe were taken into custody by the police for staging demonstrations in the city to-day. Three persons were arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Complete Hartal In Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 3.

Gandhi Jayanti celebrations closed here last evening with a public meeting at Hindunarayan Chouk. Complete hartal was observed in the town.—A. P.

In Madras

POLICEMEN GUARD MEDICAL COLLEGE

MADRAS, October 3.

The majority of students of the Madras Medical College and the Stanley Medical College, Royapuram, have gone on strike as a protest against the arrest of ten medical students yesterday.

The colleges are working with thin attendance, only about ten per cent of the total strength being present.

Policemen have been posted at the entrance to the Medical College, it is stated, to prevent picketing or demonstrations by the strikers.

The Government General Hospital which was notified yesterday to have been closed for medical students was opened to them as usual this morning the Superintendent of the Hospital having lifted the ban on the students from coming into the hospital.

Charge Against Students

The medical students who were arrested last evening for leading a procession in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, were released today on bail by the Second Presidency Magistrate on their giving an undertaking not to commit any offence during the pendency of the case against them and on their signing the necessary bonds.

The police have filed a charge-sheet against them under Section 56 (1). Read with 56 (4). of the Defence of India Rules for leading a procession in defiance of the prohibitory order.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge, and further hearing of the case has been adjourned to Monday next.

Two persons who were arrested yesterday on the China Bazar Road, George Town, for leading a procession, were sentenced by the same Magistrate one to nine months and another to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

More Arrests And Convictions

More arrests of Congressmen including Congress members of the Madras Legislature are reported from the districts.

Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, M.L.A., and Mr. R. Venkata Reddi, former Public Prosecutor, Chitoor were arrested at Chitoor and taken to Vellore for detention.

Mr. B. Ananthachar, M.L.A., and Mr. T. B. Kesava Rao, of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, who were arrested at Bellary were also taken to Vellore for detention.

A Bapatala message states: Mr. M. Radhakrishnamurthi, General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Students Federation, Guntur, and three others have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

It is reported from Narasaraopet that Mr. Narasimha Rao, President Panchayat Board, Karampudi, and two others were arrested.

Seven persons who stood charged with having raided Sub-Registrar's Office at Chilakalurpet, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chilakalurpet.

Labour Leader Jailed

Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, a labour leader of Madras, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for making "prejudicial' speeches at two different places in the city.—A. P.

GENERAL HOSPITAL CLOSED TO MEDICAL STUDENTS

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Most of the students of the Madras Medical College and other colleges in the city observed Mahatma Gandhi's birthday to-day by abstaining from their classes and holding meetings within their college compounds.

The Medical College was closed this afternoon. The students gathered at the college compound in the evening and attempted to take out a procession in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting all meetings, processions and demonstrations in the city.

About ten students who led the procession were arrested and the rest of the processionists quietly dispersed when ordered to do so by the police.

The Superintendent of the Government General Hospital to which the Medical College is attached, has issued a notice stating that the "Government General Hospital is closed to the medical students until further notice."

The Principal of the Medical College has also issued a warning to the students that those who absented themselves without valid reasons put themselves to the risk of being struck off the rolls.

Two persons were arrested by the police this morning on China Bazaar Road, George Town, as they attempted to take out a procession.—A. P.

Collective Fines In Madras Villages

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

Collective fines have been imposed by the Government of Madras on more villages in Guntur district.

The villages of Marripudi and Poondla in the Ongole division have been fined Rs. 1,200 each while the villages of Appikat and Itheru have been fined Rs. 300 each.

In Cuddapah district a fine of Rs. 1,600 has been imposed on the inhabitants of the villages of Agadur, Vemula and Palagiri, while in Nellore district a fine of Rs. 500 has been imposed on Vencodu Jayampu and Gottikadu and Mannur.—A.P.

COLLECTIVE FINES

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The Government of Madras have imposed collective fines of Rs. 1,50,000 on the inhabitants of the Devakottah town and Rs. 50,000 on eighteen villages round Devakotah in Ramnad District.—United Press.

COLLECTIVE FINES ON RAMNAD VILLAGES

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The Government of Madras have imposed collective fines of one and a half lacs of Rupees on the inhabitants of Devakotai town and Rs. 50,000 on the inhabitants of 18 villages around Devakotai in the Ramnad District.—A. P.

Arrested For Picketing

A message from Chingleput says that two Congress volunteers from Conjeevaram were arrested for picketing at the entrance of the District and Sessions Court.

According to a report received here from Tanjore, Dr. Gopalkrishnan, a Municipal Councillor was arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

No Anti-Indian Legislations

Baron Jayatilaka On Position Of Indian In Ceylon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Ministers and Leader of the State Council of Ceylon, assured press representatives yesterday that the Ceylon State Council has not passed any Anti-Indian legislation. Nor was there any law forbidding the appointment of Indians to Government posts.

The purposes of a resolution on the subject passed by the State Council in 1933, was not to debar Indians from having Government posts, but that of giving preference to Ceylonese, whenever they were found suitable on the ground of qualifications.

Shortly before he left Ceylon, Sir Baron himself brought forward a resolution seeking the permission of the State Council for the temporary appointments of two European police officers, evacuated from Malaya, but the Council turned it down

There were about 900,000 Indians in Ceylon, a majority of whom were estate labourers, continued Sir Baron, and the others were employed in business.

So far as he was aware, there was not a single Indian business man in Ceylon who had experienced any difficulty in pursuing his business.

In fact, the biggest trading concerns in Ceylon belonged to Indians. They owned extensive tea, rubber and coconut estates. Moreover, a large percentage of house property in Colombo belonged to Indians.

Indian labourers on estates, Sir Baron said, were to-day free agents enjoying the same rights and privileges as Ceylon labourers. Moreover, they were also provided by law with free medical aid and housing facilities.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Sir Baron admitted that there were differences of opinion on political matters, with special reference to franchise. To settle those differences two conferences—one at Delhi and the other at Colombo—were held between the representatives of the Government of Ceylon and the Government of India.

At the latter conferenc the delegates of both Governments submitted a joint report, but before that report could be dealt with, Japan entered the war, and the two Governments mutually agreed that it should be considered after the war. He was sure that the adoption of that report would finally settle all differences.

Asked whether it was a fact that Indian labourers were precluded from voting at the village committee elections, Sir Baron admited that it was so, but he explained that they were not interested in or associated with village life and they were exempted from village taxes.

All Indians who had been enrolled were entitled to vote at the State Council elections; while those who had acquired property in villages and towns were free to vote at the village council elections and other elections of local bodies.

There were, at present, three Indian members of the State Council, of whom two were elected by territorial constituencies and one was nominated by the Governor.

Referring to his mission to India, Sir Baron said that it was to obtain supplies of rice and other foodstuffs for Ceylon. Both the Government of India and the Governments of those provinces which he had visited had been very sympathetic and had promised to render all possible help to the Government of Ceylon. He realised that India was not self-supporting so far as rice was concerned. Ceylon was all the more grateful to India for coming to her aid at this time of extreme need.

DR. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY

One Of Makers Of Modern India: Madras Tributes

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

The late Dr. Besant embodied the will of the real, spiritual government of the world which in its own good time would heal all things that had become ill. So observed Dr. G. S. Arundale addressing a public meeting here held to celebrate the late Dr. Annie Besant's birthday.

The Mayor of Madras described Dr. Besant as one of the makers of modern India and a "warrior queen", and added it would have been a good thing if to-day they had in India "giantess" like her pleading the cause of India with all the force of her personality and eloquence.

Srimati Rukmani Devi said Dr. Besant was a great "rishi" full of tenderness for all, full of sympathy and yet full of power when the time came for a fight for truth.—A. P.

BESANT'S BIRTHDAY Celebrations At Adyar

MADRAS, October 1.

Dr. Annie Besant's birthday was celebrated at Adyar today. A meeting was held at the Theosophical Headquarters Hall, Adyar, at which Dr G. S. Arundale and others paid tributes to the services rendered by Dr. Annie Besant.

Prior to the meeting, there were processions from the Adyar schools to the garden of remembrance where Dr Besant's ashes are deposited

Offerings of flowers were also made before the statue of Dr. Besant.—A. P.

Sardar Akhtar in 'Ujhan' coming to Roxy next Saturday.

Urmila in 'Das Baje' shortly coming to Central.

'VANMALA' RELEASED AT NOVELTY

Circo's new film "Vanmala" starring Maya Banarji was released yesterday at Novelty Talkies. It is a story of an Indian maiden's unswerving loyalty to her lover and husband on the old Puranik pattern. The picture was well received. Maya Banarji was well supported by Pravin Kumar and Neela. Mohan Singh has directed the picture.

Indian Art Pictures

Indian Art Pictures have started the shooting of their first maiden hit 'Angoori' in Circo Studio. This picture is based on a novel story with the national background by L. K. Shukl and stars like Kaushalya and Ullhas in the leading roles. Mr. Mahesh Kaul formerly with Bombay Talkies is directing this picture.

Second Run Pictures

BROADWAY will show 'Nirdosh' of National Studios, starring Nalini Jayawant.

PRABHAT will show National Studios' 'Sister' starring Nalini Jayawant and Sheikh Mukhtar.

CHITRA will show 'Zindgi' starring Saigal, Jamuna and Pahari Sannyal.

YUNNAN AIR BASE BUILDINGS BOMBED

Myitkyina Barrack Area Also Attacked

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

On September 27, a medium bomber based in India attacked buildings on Tingka (Yunnan) air base with fragmentation and demolition bombs.

Bombing from 30 feet altitude a building was destroyed by a direct hit.

Flying home, tractors parked along the railroad tracks near Katha were bombed from 100 feet

Another bomber attacked Myitkyina, bombing the barracks area.

On September 28, Vashawng and two adjoining villages in the Myitkyina area were strafed by fighters. Incendiary and fragmentation bombs were dropped and the villages were left in flames.

We sustained no losses in any of these operations.—A. P.

"India And Freedom"

The Oxford University Press, Indian Branch, announce the publication early this month of INDIAN AND FREEDOM, by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma.

The book contains a collection of 12 speeches delivered by Mr Amery between April, 1940 and April, 1942, with a foreword by Mr. Amery himself, and also contains the Statement of the Governor-General of August 8th, 1940, and the Draft Declaration brought out by Sir Stafford Cripps for discussion with Indian leaders, as published on March 30, 1942.

The book is priced Rs. 3

BARODA.—The Khadi Karyalaya at Chalala produced khadi worth about Rs. 22,000 (42,363 yards) and distributed Rs. 20,209 as wages among 765 persons in the State during the year, according to official reports.

"PHIR MILENGE" IN 12th WEEK

'Phir Milenge,' Minerva's popular entertainer directed by Sohrab Modi, with Sardar Akhtar, Sadiq Ali, Meena and K. N. Singh in cast now enters 12th week at the Central. Based on a simple story it is an interesting picture ably directed, artistically played and magnificently produced.

'Kisi Se Na Kahana' Has Triangle Theme

Has a married man the right to love another woman? The question faces Pahari Sanyal in Chitra Production "Kisi Se Na Kahana" now awaiting an early release. Produced by C. R. Bvalani the production treats the problem in a vigorous and vital fashion. Sunetra is the "Other Woman", Leela Chitnis.....the "Wife".

"Mamaji" To Be Released At Super

Owing to dearth of first run theatres, Royal Film Circuit, has decided to release from October 8, 1942 at the local Super cinema some of the forthcoming 'Royal'—jewels, beginning from "Mamaji" ('Royal-Jewel No. 17) produced by Chandra Cinetone of Bombay. With the release of "Mamaji", Super Cinema will thus turn a first-run theatre.

The story of "Mamaji" abounds in many an absorbing and intricate situations.

"Mamaji" stars together Lalita Pavar and Nandrekar.

"Roti" In Sixth Week

Mehboob's "Roti", enters its sixth week at Swastik Talkies with increasing popularity for the leading stars in it—Chandramohan, Shaikh Mukhtar, Sitara, Akhtari Faizabadi and Ashraf Khan.

BAIG ON CIVIL DEFENCE

"Our platform is open to all those who are for taking every possible step to protect our people—men, women and children—from the consequences of enemy attack. I have no doubt that the people will not hesitate to give their help and co-operation to this predominantly non-official Committee which is out to do everything possible to protect our people," said Mr. M. R. A. Baig, Acting Chairman of the Joint Civil Defence Committee, in an interview to the press.

"I can assure you that the Joint Civil Defence Committee is fully conscious of its responsibility regarding the food situation in the city, and it has spared no efforts, within its limits, to relieve the acuteness.'

Continuing, Mr. Baig said: "Though we are concerned with the question of food supply only during an emergency, we realize that the present acuteness due to shortness of food is telling upon the proper organisation of civil defence activities in the city and suburbs. We have therefore made numerous suggestions to the Government and to the Director of Civil Supplies of the Province who is a member of the Joint Civil Defence Committee. I am confident that the Government will take all possible steps to relieve the acuteness of food shortage and thus help the Joint Civil Defence Committee in strengthening its organisation all over the city.

DUTY OF PEOPLE

"I have said several times, and I say again, that the question of civil defence is one which is mainly the concern of the people themselves. It is a duty which devolves on every public spirited citizen—apart from the fact that self-preservation is usually our strongest instinct. The Joint Civil Defence Committee is anxious that thousands of people should come forward to strengthen the civil defence organisation in the city. The Joint Civil Defence Committee welcomes all to join one of its various organisations on one condition only. That is he or she is interested in civil defence."

Regarding evacuation plans, Mr. Baig said: "All arrangements are ready to make evacuation of the civilian population, if and when it becomes necessary; as easy as possible. Let us hope the need never arises, but if it does the public will be informed with full margin time, so that all can make their arrangements without any rush or panic. Should panic ensue, we have arrangements for that also. For obvious reasons, however, these cannot be made public at this stage."

ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to shortage in supplies of the normal sizes and shapes of bottles, Tata's Eau-de-Cologne will for the time being be packed only in round shaped bottles of 4 and 16 ozs. The square 25 oz. bottle will be available as usual.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

TATAPURAM & BOMBAY

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, Oct. 3.

Previous closing	18.15
To-day's opening	18.20
Difference	+05

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 3.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

October not received.
December not received.
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 3.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay October/November (£23 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta October/November (£22 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October/November unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal October/November East Coast India shipment (£24 1/2 quoted) closed; West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/4 quoted) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

New York, Oct. 3.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 3.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 3.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 3.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 3.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 3.

The London Stock Exchange was closed

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Oct.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 39 3/8) dol 39 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 1/4) dol 27 1/8
United States Steel Common (dol 47 5/8) dol 49 3/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Stock Exchange continued to be cheerful with fair activity in industrials and home rails which moved usefully higher. Great Western advanced by three quarters to £49 1/4, while tobaccos, breweries, iron steels and chemicals were supported. Giltedgeds were quiet with occasional minor gains while oils were largely maintained. Coppers, rubbers, teas, tins, West African gold minings and South American rails attracted some interest but Brazilian Bonds and South African gold minings remained dull. Wall Street was firm.

Gandhi Jayanti In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Oct. 3.

Complete hartal and peaceful prayers were the main features in the Suburban towns on Mahatmaji's birthday.

Picketers were seen at ailway stations in Vile Parle and Santa Cruz, requesting the public to refrain from going to work for the day.

At Vile Parle, a procession was taken out in early morning, and excepting for the arrest of six students, no incidents occurred.

At Andheri, flag salutation ceremony was held. On Friday evening, at Khar in the Laxminagar Hall which was packed to its capacity; a mass prayer was held to wish long life to Mahatmaji. No incidents were reported.

ANTI-INFLATION BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The Anti-Inflation Bill was finally approved by the House of Representatives.

The Senate passed the Anti-Inflation Bill, thus completing Congressional action.

Later President Roosevelt signed the Bill.—Reuter.

U.S. SENATE REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR LIMITING WAGE INCREASES

In the anti-inflation debate on Wednesday the Senate rejected by 68 votes to 12 a proposal to include in the Bill formula for limiting wage increases. Meanwhile, the House has defeated the attempt made by Mr. Joseph H. Ball, representative for Minnesota, to incorporate the War Labour Board's formula placing the ceiling of wage increases at point 15 per cent above that on January 1, 1941.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR PATNA ACCUSED

PATNA, Oct. 3.

Mr. Justice Rowland at the High Court passed judgment in the appeals of Jagrup and seven others who were sentenced to death by the Special Judge Patna for the murder of one Hitnarayan in the village of Goaichak in Patna District during the recent disturbances.

The prosecution alleged that these eight appellants approached Hitnarayan to ask his brother to resign from the army. On his refusal to do so he was attacked to death.

His Lordship confirmed the death sentence passed on Jagrup and finding the remaining seven apellants guilty of the offence of rioting sentenced them to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment each excepting one who was given three years rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE STATIONS BURNT

The following Press Note has been issued to-day from Patna:—

PATNA:—To-day two small processions in Kadamkuan dispersed after seven persons were arrested.

SARAN:—In connection with the sabotage on the railway line near Mairwa on the night of 25th September, some houses were searched in village Kabirpore and some telegraph wires, a fish plate and other railway property recovered from a house in village Siswa. Seven youngmen have been arrested with two newly made daggers and some literature in Hindi of stories of enemy countries. Two of the youngmen belong to Central Provinces, two to Letna District, two to Shahabad District and one to Ballia District in the United Provinces. Thirteen hundred village headmen have been appointed in the Siwan Sub-Division.

Arrangements for collective responsibility have been completed in the railway lines.

MANBHUM:—Police Stations at Barabarter and Banduan have been burnt by mobs. The Deputy Commissioner of Police has proceeded to the affected area with armed police.

SHAHABAD:—Pistol Singh was arrested in train on the 28th September.

In Mysore

ISSUR VILLAGE INCIDENT

BANGALORE, Oct. 1.

The Government of Mysore have issued the following Press Note on the situation in Issur village in Shikarpur Taluq (about 200 miles from Bangalore) following an incident wherein an Amildar and a police sub-inspector were reported to have been brutally done to death by villagers on Monday last.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, reports from Shikarpur that the whole of the Issur village has been evacuated by the people, that investigation is proceeding, that some arrests have been made and that the situation is peaceful and under control.

Out of six injured Government servants in the Shimoga Hospital, one constable is suffering from concussion and is unconscious, another constable has developed pneumonia. The Police Inspector, the Revenue Inspector, the police Duffedar and one more constable are progressing well.

Two villagers of Issur have admitted themselves into the hospital for the treatment of alleged gunshot wounds.

Collective Fines Act

The Government of Mysore have promulgated an Emergency Act to provide for the imposition of collective fines in Mysore State. This Act which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja comes into force throughout Mysore at once.

According to the Act, if it appears to the Government that the inhabitants of any area are concerned in or abetting the commission of offences prejudicially affecting the defence of India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of war or the maintenance of supplies or services necessary to the life of the community or are failing to render all assistance in their power to discover or apprehend the offender or offenders, or are suppressing material evidence of the commission of such offences, the Government may by a notification in the official Gazette impose collective fine on the inhabitants of that area.—A. P.

In C. P. And Berar

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

In order to enforce a two day hartal some people began canvassing shopkeepers this morning to close their shops to-day also. The police arrested three persons and dispersed others with canes.—A. P.

Akola Arrests

AKOLA: Two Congress workers were arrested to-day under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Three persons were arrested for attempting to take out a procession in defiance of an order issued under Section 56 of the Defence of India Rules.

Two persons were arrested under Section 38 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Tilak School Declared Unlawful

NAGPUR, Oct. 2.

Fines under the Collective Fines Ordinance have been imposed by the Provincial Government on the following villages: The village of Hatgaon in Murtizapur Taluq of Akola District, Rs. 250; the villages of Yaoli and Narsingpur in Amraoti Taluq of Amraoti District, Rs. 10,000; The village of Bhaironpur in Seoni Malwa Tahsil of Hoshangabad District, Rs 750.

In all cases such Muslim inhabitants who did not participate in the disturbances have been exempted from liability to pay the fine.

SCHOOL DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Tilak Rashtriya School at Umri in Akola District has been declared an unlawful association as "it interferes with the administration of law and order and constitutes a danger to the public peace."

The Governor has withdrawn village Bori in Seoni Tahsil in Chhindwara District from the operation of the Village Panchayat Act.

The Provincial Government has nominated the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. E. Pollock, Judge of the High Court of Nagpur, for purposes of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance.—A. P.

Complete Hartal In Dharwar

DHARWAR, Oct. 2.

Complete hartal is being observed here to-dady. Except for some Muslim shops, all shops and restaurants are closed. About 25 students were arrested this morning while taking out a procession. Informtion has been received that attempts were made to set fire to the district bungalows at Narayanpur and Hosur in Gadag taluka and to the P. W. D. rest house at Tumminakatti in Ranebennur Taluka has been burnt down.

Nine more persons, mostly students, were arrested here yesterday evening while attempting to hold demonstrations.—A. P.

Lawyers Asked To Boycott Courts

AMRAOTI, Oct. 3.

Two persons, including a woman entered the local bar room, distributed cyclostyled pamphlets and made short speeches appealing to lawyers to boycott the courts They then proceeded towards the Additional District Judge's Court. when they were stopped by the police and placed under arrest.—A. P.

NEW DELHI CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

Two Congressmen were arrested this evening in Connaught Place, New Delhi, while they were shouting Congress slogans:—A. P.

When Editors Meet!

Sub-Committee To Draft Resolutions For Plenary Session

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met at the Cama Institute at 3 p.m. to-day, under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Srinivasan, the Editor of the "Hindu".

Mr. Devadas Gandhi of "Hindustan Times"
Mr. Tusharkanti Ghose of the "Amritbazar Patrika".
Mr. S. A. Brelvi of the "Bombay Chronicle"
Mr. Francis Low of the "Times of India"
Mr. I. M. Stephens of the "Statesman"
Mr. Amritlal D. Seth of the 'Janmabhoomi'
Mr. C. R. Srinivasan of the "Swadesh-mitran"
Mr. A. S. Bharatan of the Associated Press of India and Reuters.
Mr. K. Punniah of the "Sind Observer"
Mr. A. S. Iyengar of the "Roy's Weekly"
Mr. H. E. B. Catley of the "Pioneer"
Mr. A. D. Mani of the "Hitavada"
Mr. A. R. Moharary of the "Samyukta Karnataka"
Mr. Promode Kumar Sen of the "Hindustan Standard"
Mr. B. Sengupta of the United Press of India
Mr. K. Sreenivasan of the "Free Press Journal"
Mr. B. Shivarao of the "Hindu"
Mr. B. G. Horniman of the "Bombay Sentinel" (by special invitation)
Mr. S. Natarajan of the "Indian Social Reformer" and
Mr. J. N. Sahni of the "National Call" (Convener).

After the minutes of the last meeting held in Delhi were read and confirmed, the various provincial conveners submitted their reports to the Standing Committee, detailing the difficulties experienced by newspaper editors in their respective centres as a result of the new Press restrictions imposed by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The conveners also reported to the Standing Committee the steps taken by their respective Provincial Governments in connection with the establishment of the new system of consultative scrutiny.

Thereafter a small sub-committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions to be placed before the Standing Committee when it resumes sitting at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The first plenary session of the Conference will commence at 11-30 a.m. on Monday, the 5th instant.

Working journalists who are guests of members will be admitted as visitors to the Conference by special passes, obtainable at the office of the convener or the reception committee. As the space is limited, the convener requests members not to invite more than one guest each.—A.P.

THAT AUG. 8 ORDER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

The Central Government has cancelled its order of August 8, prohibiting publication of factual news about the disturbances except news supplied by Government sources, the news agencies and recognised correspondents of newspapers, so far as the order applies to Bihar and Ajmer-Merwara.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST, FORWARD BLOC ORGANISER WITHDRAWN

CUTTACK, Oct. 3.

The case against Asoke Das, the Provincial Organiser of Forward Bloc, who was arrested on July 28 last, under the Defence of India Rules, for alleged possession of some prejudicial document, has been withdrawn.

An order for his release has accordingly been issued.—A. P.

200 NOT 2,000 DEMONSTRATORS

The following correction has been issued by the United Press of India, Bombay:—"With reference to our Karachi message dated October 2 about arrests of demonstrators, please read "whose number is estimated over, 200, including a large number of etc." in the first paragraph in place of "whose number is estimated over 2,000, including a large number of etc."

BOMB VICTIM DIES

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Mr. Narahari Raval, a clerk of the "Gujerat Samachar", who was involved in last Sunday's bomb explosion at Raipur, died this evening in the Civil Hospital.—A. P.

Zafrullah Returns From Chungking

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Agent General to the Government of India at Chungking, arrived from Chungking late this evening by plane.

He is staying here with Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A., (Central).

Sir Muhammad will leave for Delhi to-morrow evening by the Delhi Mail.—A. P.

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

In C. P. a move has been started for Congress-League rapprochment by the student community and other parties. Attempts are being made to secure the co-operation of Muslim students who are waiting for a lead from above. Signatures which exceeded fifteen thousand have so far been obtained.—Orient Press.

NO PENTANGULAR

Gloomy Prospects For Ranji Trophy

BY J. C. MAITRA

I must congratulate the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Committee on their decision not to hold their Annual festival in November next. It is a wise decision. In fact they could not take any other decision without inviting strong popular resentment. The Committee is well aware that the feelings of the public are too strong against it at present. And they quietly bowed to their will. If they had done otherwise, they would have courted a much worse disaster, financially and in many other ways, than they faced last year. I have every hope that the decision taken now will be a final and lasting one—in the best interests of the country and game itself

WHAT BOARD OF CONTROL FORESAW

When the Board of Control for Cricket in India met in Bombay in August last, they knew full well that it would not be possible to stage the Pentangular Tournament this year or in the near future. With the pavilions and grounds of the three principal Gymkhanas, Hindu, Parsee and Islam, taken up by the Government, there could hardly be any cricket worth the name in Bombay. So they diplomatically postponed consideration of the recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee till after the war was over, and permitted Bombay to continue their tournament as before. Of course, I disagreed with this diplomatic decision then and said so in these columns in no uncertain terms. Once the Board of Control made up its mind as to the harmful character of the communal competitions, it should not have run away from laying down the law.

CONTINUE AGITATION

However, it will serve no useful purpose now to condemn the somersault of the President and those members of the Board who had promised him their unequivocal support. For the present it is sufficient for our purpose that our local protagonists of the communal tournament have realised that the popular sentiments are irrevocably against it. If we continue our campaign against the Pentangular regularly, I have not the least doubt in my mind that it will not be revived again. Then the Zonal Pentangular will automatically take the place of the communal one, and cleanse our cricket field once for all.

NO RANJI TROPHY ALSO

It is a matter of great pity that the prospects before the All-India Cricket Championship is also very gloomy. When the Board of Control met in Bombay recently and held the draw for the Ranji Trophy, they were well aware of what was coming on. The international situation was then as threatening and dangerous as one would not care to contemplate and the political situation within the country was far from satisfactory. The internal situation remains as grave as ever. In the circumstances, it is not only unlikely but certain that the National Championship will have no running this season. Many lovers of cricket will feel sorry for it. But I am afraid this disappointment is unavoidable.

BRITISH SPORTSMEN'S DUTY

We are told time and again that the recruitment for the Indian Army is going on most satisfactorily. I would like to ask a direct question to the authorities. How many of our noted sportsmen have joined the Indian Army as officers or in the ranks? Do their numbers favourably compare with those in Britain? If not, why not?

For Heaven's sake, do not tell us that our people in general have no military traditions. If sport does not teach them to be courageous and brave, let us bury all games for good. We do not want to prepare mere dolls for exhibition on the sporting fields. We need and want to create men of steel—as also good sportsmen. I do not at all admit the slanderous charge that our sportsmen, irrespective of their community or province are mere "softies", incapable of shouldering a gun and marching to the firing lines. I have not the least doubt in my mind that they would make better soldiers than those who join merely for a living. The plain fact is that the spirit of their patriotism has not been properly fired and used for the national defensive purpose.

I am perfectly certain that immediately India is granted her freedom and a National Government is formed, people of all classes, led by sportsmen, will join the National Militia and be ready to give their life-blood for the defence of their motherland. It is the first duty of every British sportsmen in this country to make an earnest appeal to their Government to remove the Indian deadlock at once, so that all the resources of this country may be fully utilised, with the hearty cooperation of all the people, for the common benefit of the United Nations.

COMMUNAL DIVISIONS

Let us not hear any more about our communal divisions. We are told 'ad nauseam' that we are divided in the matter of our objective and our goal. I do not know what our rulers have done to close up our ranks. I am repeatedly told by those who inject the communal virus and those who are affected by it that there is nothing wrong in this dangerous game. Isn't it funny though tragic that those who condemn us for our communal differences, actually encourage it themselves?

UNFAIR CHARGE

On the other hand, we, who advocate nationalism, are criticised for not supporting communal sport. I should like to be frankly told that communalism is better than nationalism. Then I, as a member of the majority community would go on asking for the major share of everything for my community. Whether in administrative committees or formation of teams, I would claim proportional representation for my community. Ability and merit should have no place, no consideration in these matters. I am sure the communalists themselves—barring, of course, the Hindus—would abhor such a desideratum. Strange, therefore, as it may seem, I am condemned for my present Nationalism, and if I want to drive communalism to its logical end I am sure I would be doubly condemned

UNDYING FAITH

Now it amounts to this that while the communalists would like to pursue their own path and enjoy the fruits of their labour, they would not allow the spread of nationalism. Nor would they permit greater communalism to deprive them of their cherished monopolies or privileged positions. However, I am too staunch a nationalist to be carried away by communal claims or ambitions. I am fully convinced about the correctness of my stand for undiluted nationalism. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the present wrangling for communal favours and communal aggrandisement would die a natural death ere long and the spirit of nationalism would prevail as dawn follows night.

FINAL SEAL

I am afraid I have run very far away from the subject of this article. But I cannot suppress the feelings which have been surging in my mind for some time. I have, therefore, given full expression to them. In view of the fact that the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for Santosh Trophy times. With the political and economic condition of the country in a difficult state, it is extremely doubtful if any of them would succeed in avoiding heavy losses which they are unable to bear. It must be remembered that the railway concessions have been suspended for the duration of the war and all expenses have gone up abnormally high. It is almost impossible to put up stands, without which there can be very little income from the matches. Besides playgrounds at many places have been taken by the Government for their own use, so the players have not much of a chance to practice and play. However much I would like the National Tournament to be staged I see no hope of holding it this season.

DIFFICULTIES INSURMOUNTABLE

There are very few centres in India which can meet the expenses of these matches in ordinary has been postponed 'sine die', I do not see how the Cricket Championship can be played. The reasons advanced in case of football stand with greater force in regard to cricket. While football has had an easy play almost throughout the country, cricket has not been seriously begun anywhere this season. Even Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket, has had very little of it upto now. Now comes the announcement that the Pentangular Tournament will not be run this year. This puts the final seal on the question as far as Bombay is concerned

China's Physical Society Honours Raman

BANGALORE, Sept. 30.

It is learnt that the Physical Society of China has conferred upon Sir C. V. Raman, Honorary Membership of the Society and sent him an illuminating Diploma of Membership in the Chinese language.

The Society appears to have informed him that the election is intended to convey more than the recognition of his eminence in science.—A. P.

"DECCAN CHRONICLE" AS DAILY

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 30.

The "Deccan Chronicle", a local English weekly edited by Mr. Chari will appear as a daily after Puja holidays during October.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.

Mr. Gardiner, the Canadian Minister for Agriculture, announced on Friday that next year Canada will ship 67 million pounds of bacon to Britain. The price will be ten per cent. higher than under the present contract. —Reuter.

The Turkish Ambassador, M. Rauf Orbay visited a war training centre in England and saw Indian trainees, members of the fifth batch to go to Britain for training in modern methods of production. Photo shows: M. Rauf Orbay watching a trainee at work.

Rovers Cup

BATAS ENTER SEMI-FINAL

Y. M. C. A. Beaten By Odd Goal In Three

There was an immense crowd present at the Cooperage on Saturday evening to witness the trial of strength between the Bata Sports Club from Calcutta and the Y. M. C. A. The game turned out to be a thrilling one, the Batas just managing to scrape through by the barest of margins. The Y. M. C. A. put up an excellent fight and was rather unlucky to lose. Two of their shots actually crashed against the cross-bar and saved the visitors from downfall. Had the Batas used their wingers, who are really very good, they would have had a much easier chance of winning. However, they kept the ball too much between the inside forwards and they were met with a barricade of defenders.

The Batas drew first blood within ten minutes from the start. A fine centre by Noor Mahomed, Junior, from the right wing saw Saboo heading neatly on to the goal. The battle was raged at a hard pace and both goals were visited in turns. But no goal was scored before the interval.

After the change of ends, the Batas were rather unlucky in not increasing their score. The Y. M. C. A. gradually exerted pressure and levelled up matters through their right winger Kenny, midway through the latter period. Spurred by the reverse, the Batas made strenuous efforts to equalise and they succeeded. A lovely centre by Ghose from the left wing found Noor Mahomed netting from close quarters. Strive as they would, the home team could not pull the game out of the fire. Thus the visitors won by the odd goal in three and entered the penultimate round.

Referee: J. C. Ghosh.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

6-15 p.m. East Yorks v. W.I.A.A. Staff.

World's Ex-Flyweight Boxer Beats Corporal Bonsor

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.

Sergeant Peter Kane of the R. A. F., former world flyweight champion, defeated Corporal Frank Bonsor of Nottingham at Liverpool stadium on Thursday night the towel being thrown in during third round of the contest scheduled for ten rounds.

Kane gave a brilliant display of non-stop fighting, attacking from the first bell and never giving Bonsor a moment's rest.—Reuter.

WHEN NATURE FORGETS
Start with NOVUM
A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays (amenorrhoea) is found. NOVUM is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS. It is an ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. If "NOVUM" is taken a few days before or after "TIME" family limitation can be secured. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. NOVUM comes in two strengths. (1) Ordinary, for very simple cases, bottle of 21 capsules, Rs. 12/8. (2) NOVUM (FORTE) TABLETS: Standardised to contain 5mgs. Oestradiol. For all female complaints due to the deficiency of the ovarian follicular hormone. Price Rs. 21/- per bottle of 63 tablets.
WARNING: As one of the potent ingredients of NOVUM is OESTRADIOL which according to Drs. Parkes, Dodds & Noble, writing in the British Medical Journal of Sep. 10 1938, page 557, causes interruption of early pregnancy, it must not be used under any circumstances, when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified, registered physician.
NOVUM (FORTE) CAPSULES: DISCOVERED AFTER YEARS OF RESEARCH. THE NEW, NEVER FAILING FORMULA. MARKET. STARTS ACTING IN A FEW MINUTES. FOR THE FIRST TIME PUT INTO ADVANCED & OBSTINATE CASES. PRICE Rs. 50 PER BOTTLE OF 21 RED CAPSULES.
NOVUM ENDS DELAYS INSTANTANEOUSLY
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM
HERING & KENT
REAY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK
HORNBY RD. FORT, BOMBAY.

City's No-Rent Campaigners!

(Continued from Page 6)

Of course, often that, Mrs. So and So would melt and our friend would 'rush to his father's deathbed' promising to write soon. That would be the last Mrs. So and So would hear of him, Heaven help her!

But his master 'scoop' yet was when he so convinced one of his landladies about the cushy job awaiting her in his state, that he borrowed from her a couple of hundred rupees before he left.

He had, however, a regulated plan of action. He chose as his 'victims' such landladies as were known to have a pronounced 'white man's burden' complex. They would ordinarily accept no Indian Guests—'niggers' they called them. But a prince was different, at least his rupees were white enough.

He insisted that he was doing this merely to avenge—according to his lights and abilities—India. But what amused me that in order to avenge India he should have had to assume a princely role. And to think that in an avenged India there will be no place for the princes.

Landlords Ask For It

However to return to the No-Rent Campaign, most of the landlords not only ask for this sort of treatment but deserve it full and square. They indulge in all sorts of dirty tactics to fleece the milder tenants. Repairs are held over. Lifts are out of order. Pipes are leaking. Flushes, more often than not, refuse to function. And rents keep rising.

There was one landlord who closed up the lift for over two months and was compelled to have it working again when all the tenants' answer to his demand for rent was to tell him to go to hell.

Then there are some of our landlords who have a peculiar and inexplicable failing for white tenants. They will brook no coloured tenants—the fact that they are themselves coloured, and at that sometimes over-coloured, is only an unfortunate accident.

I, Too, Shan't Pay Rent

But the No-Rent Campaigner whose tale I laughed over most, was a Madrasi friend who point blank refused to pay rent for six months, and for a very valid reason.

He had taken a three-roomed block in a certain house. Now he was a fond husband and a fond-er father. He thought no end of his wife, for didn't she make 'dossa' and 'kanda-wada' the best, this side of the world?

Well now, he had taken this place but very soon after his taking it, peculiar and strange things began to happen in his household. His wife started showing strange symptoms—and alas in a short while, she went completely nuts and landed up in the mental hospital at Thana.

Now, you might well ask, what had this misfortune of his wife to do with his refusal to pay rent? Well it had to do plenty.

Years and years ago, a young couple had taken the same block. Now, no one knows exactly what happened to these two, but the story goes that the young wife suddenly realised that he was the last man she should have married. The impact and shock of this truism was so severe, sharp and sudden that she had gone looney and while in that condition, she had put 'finis' to herself. Her ghost, however, haunted the place and saw to it that every woman in that block should also go looney!

Of course, almost everyone knew of this and the block had come to be shunned by everybody except those harassed husbands, who are prepared even to risk their wives going looney, if only so that they might get some peace.

But our Madrasi friend had not heard of this and so he had moved in. Now, he argued, no sane person could expect him to pay rent for a block which had been the main cause of his beloved wife going.....

He contends that the landlord should have told him about this block and the strange doings of its ghost. And since he had failed to do so, how could the landlord, or for that matter anybody else, expect him to pay the rent for THIS block? Might it not seem that he had deliberately taken the block and actually paid rent even for the occupancy of the gnost, who had snatched away the hand that made 'dossa' and kanda-wada' the best this side of the world?

The Last Laugh

Then there was the sophisticated No-Rent Campaigner with a highly specialised technique. He would make it a point to pay one month's rent in advance with a flourish, by a valid cheque. Then he would stay on at the place—usually a top class one—for three months.

At the end of the three months he would leave the place and give a cheque for the three months' rent. This cheque, without fail would be returned by the bank, marked "refer to drawer"—but by that time the drawer would be no easy job to refer to.

And if some intrepid landlords did get hold of him, he would apologise profusely and produce evidence that on the day the cheque was presented at the bank, his balance fell short by just a few rupees—quite accidentally, of course!

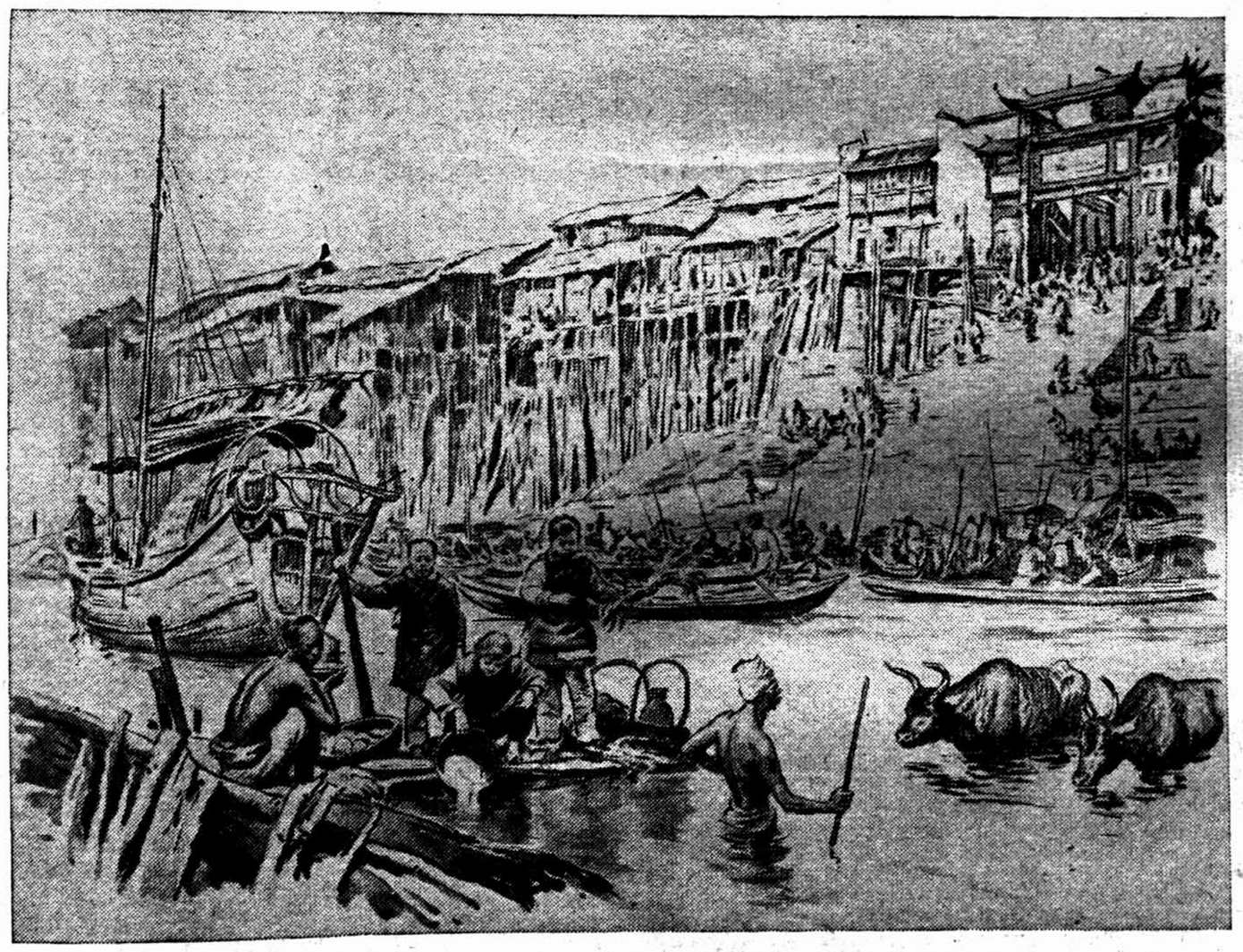
He would promise to pay up in the near future but even the promises of the British Government to India had more chance of being fulfilled, than his.

But he met his match at last. He gave a cheque of Rs. 750|- to a landlord, and, of course, the cheque was returned—"Refer to drawer."

But this landlord had read a lot of good old P.G. and so he decided upon another strategy. He managed to find out that our friend's balance at the bank was exactly Rs. 740. He promptly deposited Rs. 15 into our friend's account and immediately re-presented the cheque, and cleared him out.

Our friend contends bitterly, that there should be a law, imposing capital punishment, against such crooks!

Aspects of an Industry No. 5



WATER STERILIZATION

MAN has always settled near water. To him water meant Life, and indeed many rivers have been venerated as Gods, arbiters of life and death. The peoples who dwelt on the banks of rivers had in the past no means of realizing that the same water from which they drew their life, brought also death, killing them in their thousands because they or their animals polluted them with the bacteria of dysentery, typhoid and other plague-causing diseases. Throughout India, amid all the amenities of modern civilization, river and stream water threaten the lives of millions of dwellers in the great cities. Fearful epidemics may be caused by infected drinking water: diseases spread by contaminated swimming baths. The chemist has fortunately developed weapons with which to meet these dangers, particularly the use of chlorine for the sterilization of water. This is largely a British achievement as the credit for its first systematic use for the purpose belongs to a Scotsman — the late Sir Alexander Houston — who employed hypochlorite during a severe epidemic of typhoid in England in 1904. His successful treatment attracted attention all over the world so that to-day chlorination is the standard method of purifying drinking or swimming-bath water. The British chemical industry — the first to manufacture chlorine on a commercial scale — continues the most energetic research into the problem of protecting public health by ensuring the safety of their water supplies.

ICI

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

What To Do With The Germans?

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Germans Beyond Germany

An Anthology, edited with biographical notes and introduction. By Vilem Haas. The International Book House Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 1.

This volume has been pointing an accusing finger at the reviewer for a good many weeks now. Lying apparently neglected on the table, it has been a constant source of mental disquiet and if I pick it up to-day it is not because I have made up my mind about it but simply because its notice cannot be deferred any longer in all conscience.

One cannot dismiss GERMANS BEYOND GERMANY as merely an essay in Vansittartism. Nor can one accept it as a psycho-patho-philosophical explanation of the German people. For the first, knowing the author, one has no hesitation in endorsing his claim that the present book has no political or propagandist aspirations whatsoever. Says Mr. Haas "The analysis of the German mind laid down in the introduction was made "sine ira et studio".....The author's criticism of the German bourgeois mind in 1918 or 1930 was no different from after 1939".

And yet one notes with a shock that after 52 pages of a scholarly and penetrating exposition of German literature and philosophy, the author suddenly dallies in the approved Vansittart style with remedies for the German mind, a natural phenomenon "like the plague or the spring or tigers and wolves or the monsoon". It is, however, a momentary aberration, for Mr. Haas soon reminds himself that "the meaning of this discussion and of this book is not political" and he protests in parting that his attempt is prompted by love.

Mental Fix

Does this suggest that the author, too, has placed himself in a subtle mental fix? He has intellectually convinced himself that the German race is half-insane and obsessed with a death-sexuality; that it has reached its logical, ultimate goal—"the name of this ultimate goal is unfortunately not Goethe or Luther, not Beethoven or Kant, ITS NAME IS HITLER!"; and that (by an inescapable inference from the author's argument) it must be annihilated if it is not to annihilate the world! But one wonders whether after all this intellectual gymnastics, the author was assailed by a spiritual doubt whether all this could be really true, whether one could brand a whole people with such a terrible stigma—even if its accredited spokesmen and leaders are guilty of incredible thoughts and unspeakable atrocities throughout the centuries.

Kant and Heine, Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, Novalis and Goethe—all the flowers of German genius are distilled by Mr. Haas to support his thesis. And yet he himself stresses that all really German geniuses were half-insane. Why go to them then for indicting the whole mass of common men and women living between the Rhine and the Oder? May I suggest to the author that Fritz and Hans are as normal folks as Vilem Hass or N. G. Jog even if they hail you with a "Heil Hitler"?

I pretend to no German scholarship like that of Mr. Haas. My approach to this issue is, however, not of the scholar but of the humanist. I reject Mr. Hass' proposition that the present war is the decisive struggle of the German soul with itself. It is no more so than was the case with the French people during the Napoleonic wars or with the hordes of Gengiz Khan. War-lusty conquerors there always have been—and will be until human society is based on a new basis. To fasten the blame of the present war on the German people exclusively is to be guilty of a gross historical error. The German people are no more to blame than are the British or the French or the Russian people for the present holocaust.

To deny the claims of the Germans to be the "Herren Volk" is one thing but to go to the other extreme and dub them as "sinister", as exulting in the pride "of being fear-inspiring spectres, before which the world should one day grow stiff with horror" is something equally false, whatever may be the learned evidence brought to buttress such a sweeping charge. There are as many sheep and goats not to talk of wolves and tigers (mentioned by Mr. Haas) among the Germans as among any other people. Indeed that Germans were the first victims of Hitlerism, even though it came to them in the form of a gilded pill instead of the bludgeon.

Who Are They?

"Germans Beyond Germany" is a challenging book. It is scholarly. It is sincere. It arrests the attention of everyone who is interested in the post-war world. That world surely cannot be built either by excommunicating the Germans or merely ignoring the German problem—which is as much a problem of the non-Germans!

The real Germans beyond Germany are neither the great litterateurs and the scientists of the past, nor the generals and the Gestapo men who at present strut the Deutschland in their brief hour of glory but the common men and women who form an organic part of humanity and whose simple lives are so exquisitely portrayed by Nora Waln, (the American Quaker) for example, in her "Reaching For The Stars." We feel an instinctive akinness for such simple, genuine Germans Beyond Germany because in a way they reach into our own lives whether we live in Bo Bangkok or Baltimore. This feeling of brotherhood which breaks the bonds of nation, colour and race is the sole hope for the Germans—and the rest of us!

N. G. JOG.

When Iqbal Preached Socialism!

A Famous Poem Interpreted

By R. AHMED ZAKARIA

Iqbal, "the Poet of the East," as he has been called, has written many poems based on socialistic ideas. The following is almost a literal translation of perhaps his best poem on the topic. It appears in "Bale Jibreel" under the caption "Farmane ' khuda—Apne farishton ke nam". (God's Command To His Angels). In it the poet imagines God issuing certain orders to his angels so that the dawn of socialism may be heralded in this world.

Shorn of its imaginative aspect, the poem is a direct call to the poor to wake up from their lethargic slumber and carry out the destruction of the present capitalist system. But he tells them that to do it the cultivation of supreme confidence in their own inherent strength is absolutely essential. He knows that it is only as a result of "the fight between the Sparrow and the Hawk", obviously symbolising the clash of Labour and Capital, that "the Kingdom of the People" will come into existence. The poet expresses his utmost disgust with the existing order of socitey which denies the peasant, in spite of his incessant work, even a square meal. He hates religion, as it is *practised to-day and feels that the best thing is to do away with all these hypocritical ways of devotion to God. The present civilisation is characterised by him as "a handiwork of glass-makers",—a house of glass, beautiful to look at but devoid of any stability or strength. He is certain that in its demolition lies the salvation of mankind. But it is "inspired lunatics"—people gone mad due to the agonies and troubles of the world, and not sages and statesmen, who can bring it about. He wants, therefore, some one to teach him the ways of these "lunatics" so that he may complete the process of its destruction.*

God's Command To His Angels

Go and awake the poor of My Universe
Go and shake the palaces of the rich.

Let the blood of slaves boil with the fire of faith.
Let the tiny Sparrow fight the mighty Hawk.

Announce: "The Kingdom of the People shall come."
And wipe out the traces of this age-torn system

The field that gives not the peasant his bread——
Trample upon its crop and reduce it to dust.

Why keep the Creator veiled and hidden from His creatures
Oh, drive the priests away, away from the temples!

This prostration before God! This worshipping of idols!
Put out the Light:- Let the 'masjid' and the 'mandir' be dark.

Man's New Culture is a house built of glass
Teach the Poet of the East the ways of lunatics.

Text-Book On Banking

'BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE IN INDIA.' By M. L. Tannan, M.Com., Barrister-at-Law, I.E.S. retired. Published by Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd.

The fourth edition of this publication is just out. This book has been written, evidently with a view to serve the needs of certain class of students in the academic world and hence the Law Cases and the Legal branch of the subject has naturally not been exhaustively treated as is the case with other publications under the same title by Indian and British authors. The practical side of Banking also finds a limited space in this volume whereas the Economic side of Banking has been given greater attention to.

The book also embraces a number of forms appended at the end to which nearly seventy pages have been devoted. These forms seem to have been carefully collected from precedents in use by various banks. The author has also appended the Negotiable Instruments Act, which no doubt will be found very useful for reference. The book is no doubt a suitable text to answer the purpose for which it is written.

S. R. D.

PERSIAN QUATRAINS

AAINA-E-MAS-HAF By Nakhat, Published by Sultania Fine Art Litho and Printing Press, Rahmatulla Road. Bombay. Price -/8/-.

Mr. Abdus Samee Khan Nakhat, B.A. (Hons.), a scholar and a poet, who has already a number of very interesting and useful books on Islamic culture and history in Urdu to his credit, has now brought out a small but a beautiful collection of his Rubaiyats in Persian and has appropriately named it "Aaina-i-mas-haf (Mirror to Mas haf or Quran).

Rubaiyat i.e. quatrains, constitute a very difficult variety of oriental poetry. The poet has a very narrow field of only four verses in which to express his feelings and thoughts. Iran in the past, produced a number of Quatrain compers of great renown such as Sanai, Attar and the well-known Khayyam; who made use of Rubaiyat for giving expression to a variety of thoughts and themes mostly sufistic. 'Nakhat' utilises this mode of poetry for not only expounding some of the eternal and divine truths, contained in the Quran-i-Sharif; but also for drawing one's serious and pointed attention to them in a most attractive manner.

The collection is divided into two sections:—Husne-e-Javid (eternal loveliness) and Rumooz-e-Ishq (secrets of Love); while the former deals with the significance and sublimity of the Quranic philosophy identifying it with the development of human life, the latter is a rapturous parody on things of this world and the next.

Besides the above, there are a few other poems; specially notable is the one, addressed to the youths of Islam

Aga Shaikh Mohamed Hasan Najafi, a scholar and Mujtahid of Bombay, has written the foreword.

—M. A. K.

4 Pamphlets On Concrete

The Concrete Association of India, Bombay, have recently brought out 4 pamphlets on the subject of handling and using Cement and Concrete. War or peace, never can too much be said for a systematic knowledge of handling cement and concrete.

"The Elements of Concrete Making" exactly conveys what the pamphlet deals with and another on "Concrete Culverts" is helpful to engineers, overseers, supervisors and students interested in culvert work

The remaining two pamphlets deal with "Concrete Driveways" and "Financing Roads",—concrete, of course. In the former, the advantages of driveways where no such exist around buildings, and then the advantages of concrete over other types of driveways, are neatly explained.

On the subject of "Financing Roads", what two comparatively small Municipalities of Ghaziabad and Brindaban in the U.P., have achieved in improving their roads is described in a striking manner.

The Concrete Association have used excellent photographs to enlighten public opinion, and their pictures are quite in place even for these tiny pamphlets.

M. R.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day is our Annual Day!

The Balkan-ji-Bari is entering its seventeenth year!

Ordinarily we would have celebrated this day together with the Birthday Anniversaries of Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi.

But when the whole world is torn with strife, when our own country is involved in a struggle, and when our leaders are in jail, how can we have our celebrations in the usual manner?

So as we have decided already and as was announced previously, we shall be satisfied to-day by offering our humble silent prayers—I here, you there, and everyone at his or her place.

Let us celebrate the occasion as a Children's Goodwill Day, by offering our prayers to the Almighty to end the present War, to make our country free, to help in the achievement of universal brotherhood for which Dr. Annie Besant strived, and to give long life to our Patriot-Saint Mahatma Gandhi.

Since we have fixed the Day for prayers, we need not even bother about our usual stock-taking. We know that our Association has been doing its humble best for the cause of children, and let us hope it will continue to serve them as much and as long as it can!

* * *

Sind Flood Relief Fund

Here is a further list of donations received for the Sind Flood Relief Fund, which I gratefully acknowledge:—

Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand	.....	Rs. 51
Miss Nina M. Premchand	.....	Rs. 15
Mr. Bhogilal A. Jhaveri	.....	Rs. 10
Mr. Virendra D. Adhiya	.....	Re. 1
Mrs. Rosebai W. Rane	.....	Re. 1
Mr. H. S. Desikackar	.....	Re. 1

I do hope more donations and collections will yet follow. Thanks in advance.

* * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

As I have said above, I do not intend giving a long report of the Balkan-ji-Bari activities this time; but I have received certain news of the work elsewhere, and I think I must publish it.

Happy Boys and Girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Companions at a Game: Obstacle Race.

Children on an Outing: At the Zoo.

The Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to celebrate the Annual Day in the following manner: An "Akhand Path" of Guru Granth Saheb (Sikh Scripture) will be kept. Boys and girls will attend the function with Gandhi caps. Sadhu T. L. Vaswani has been requested to offer prayers for the long life of Gandhiji and also to bless the Bari on this Annual Day. Elsewhere verses from Quran Sharif will be recited for the benefit of Muslim children.

* * *

A Branch In South India

Bro. S. Sitaraman has informed me that a Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari will soon be established at Karamanai, Trivandrum. For that occasion he has received the following messages:—

From Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, General Secretary, All-India Children's Association—"It gives us great pleasure to know that you have staretd a Branch of our Association. We wish you all success and hope it will flourish and prosper as the days go by. May it also help to form a closer bond of comradeship and unity between children of all parts of India!"

From Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand, Vice President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (by telegram)—"Many thanks kind invitation. Regret unable attend inauguration ceremony. Our blessings and best wishes for all success".

From Mr. S. P. Desai, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari— "This is to wish you every success in the activity you have undertaken. I hope your Branch will fulfil all ideals of the Balkan-ji-Bari".

From Mrs. Sarlaben Nanavaty, Joint Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari—"I am pleased to learn that you are starting a Branch of the Association. I wish you all success and the children-members every happiness which indeed is their heritage".

From Mr. Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Manager, PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper—"Service of children is the best service one can do. May you be inspired to do this noble work always. Please convey my blessings to all children".

* * *

Sukkur Bari Children

Bro. Jiwatram K. Gurnani has sent me an interesting account of the Balkan-ji-Bari work being done at Sukkur (Sind). Of course, he is inspired by Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, to carry on the work, and his other helpers are: Messrs. Gandhi, Mohandas and Virumal, and Misses Chandra Vaswani, Toti Samtani and Kalan Mansukhani.

The Bari usually holds its meetings in boats on the Indus river. Children have also been taken round the suburbs, namely, Sadhbela, Bagarji and Atalprasad. A concert was recently held in the local P. P. Girls' School. A library has been started for the use of children. There is also a Bal Mandir at Old Sukkur for affording education to little children on modern lines. The Association is now trying to serve the people who have suffered terribly on account of floods.

* * *

A Thought For Divali

Dear Dada,—Divali is fast approaching, and everyone of us knows through what conditions our Motherland is passing to-day.

We spend hundreds of rupees every year on fire-crackers for the so-called 'joy' we are supposed to get from them. May we not forego this unnecessary expense and do our humble duty by sacrificing such an amusement, specially this year?

There are a number of other ways by which we can celebrate the Divali festival. One of the ways is to save a little money and utilise it for the upliftment of our so many poor and half-starving countrymen.

Thus our Divali should be with the poor and not with fire-crackers. Will our sisters and brothers not like a Divali like that?

—Your Brother,

Virendra D. Adhiya,
(Poona).

I entirely agree with you, Brother Virendra. Balkan-ji-Bari will be glad to receive the savings for the Poor Children's Fund.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Bapu

India Must Be Free! (Continued from Page 3)

a national army. It meant India following along the path of China.

To-day, India, the greatest of colonies is perhaps the weakest link in the chain of the United Nations. The failure to establish the political pre-requisites of effective defense constitutes an invitation to Japanese attack. The Cripps' mission not only failed to remedy the situation but worsened it in one respect. (Italics ours.) The refusal of a national government which would have power to mobilise a popular army had the effect of strengthening the pacifist trend in the Congress leadership.

No More Non-Violence

Since the Calcutta Congress of 1920 "non-violence" in opposition to the earlier "extremist" methods has been the general tactic of the nationalist movement on its campaign to achieve independence. The term was presented by Gandhi as a philosophical concept akin to the postulates of ancient Indian thought. It was accepted by many nationalist leaders who were very far from sharing Gandhi's metaphysics as a practical expedient for an unarmed people struggling against a well armed government. But in December, 1941, the prospect of attack from the outside by an army notorious for its ruthlessness, made the principle of non-violence difficult to maintain.

Two weeks after Pearl Harbour the Congress Working Committee, meeting at Bardoli, rejected the principle of non-violence. Whereupon Gandhi resigned the leadership of Congress. During the Cripps negotiations, the Congress demand for a citizen-army, in Nehru's phrase, implied the rejection of pacifism. But the denial of arms played into the hands of Gandhi and the advocates of non-violence. As a result, in the event of invasion, the leadership of the nationalist movement may be confused and even split as to the method of resisting the enemy.

However serious the political situation in India to-day, the picture cannot remain static. The course of war itself will bring basic changes. As in China, the danger from without will strengthen national consciousness, weaken the causes of internal disunity. sweep aside a thousand props of the old order, evoke new initiatives. On a wider plane, the course of the war is already transforming the past relations of East and West. The emergency of China to her present role cannot but give impetus to the other peoples of Asia.

In spite of the present set-back in India, the effort to win the war and the peace will assuredly prepare the conditions for India's national independence. This long-term process would be facilitated if, under the impact of invasion and perhaps as a result of American and Chinese influence, the obstacles to a transitional war-time regime could even yet be overcome. Whether this remains a pious hope will depend above all on the inner development of the Indian National Congress and its ability to cope with the complex historical task of realizing India's coming of age in the modern world.

Rifts Within Axis Lute

How Their Propaganda Works At Cross Purposes

By W. A. SINCLAIR

Is the war in the Pacific at bottom a racial war, or is it an ideological war, or what is it? The Japs, the Germans, and the Italians are all saying different things and they are not even consistent among themselves.

Axis propaganda on the subject looks at first entirely chaotic and incomprehensible, and you cannot learn much from it: at least you cannot learn much from any one Axis explanation by itself. But if you carefully examine the whole lot then you can detect the design in each one of those different propaganda outputs; and you can see how the special propaganda that each Axis country is sending out shows—or perhaps 'gives away' is a better word—what that country's particular aims in the Far East really are.

To the Japanese people, the Japanese Government is saying that this is a racial war a war of the Japanese race against all other races, Asiatic as well as European. (It is probably the only point in all their propaganda that is true.) This, however, is not the line of propaganda that would help the Japanese in China or Burma or India. Therefore the Tokio propagandists say to China and Burma and India that the war—the Great East Asian War, as they call it—is a racial war of a different kind; that it is a racial war of all Asiatic races on the one hand against the white men on the other, and that it is intended to drive the white men out of Asia, and to preserve Asia for the Asiatics.

This is why the bulk of Japanese propaganda to these countries is intended to destroy, or at least to lower, the prestige of the white man in the Far East; and this, too, must be the reason for the Japanese High Command's encouragement of atrocities. These Japanese atrocities are not merely the outrages of troops who have got out of hand. The Japanese troops, being the men they are, would probably have behaved in that way anyhow whatever they got the chance (as we know from what they have been doing in China for years), but these atrocities on white men and on white women have been encouraged deliberately to lower the prestige of the white race in the eyes of other Asiatic onlookers.

What The Germans Want

Japanese propaganda inside Europe is, of course different again. You see, for the time being at least the Japanese must have the assistance of the Germans in their attempt to destroy the British Empire and the United States. Therefore we find the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, Admiral Oshima, writing an article in the "Voelkischer Beobachter"—a widely read German newspaper—saying that the Prussian spirit and the Japanese Samurai spirit are the same; and going on to say that the war is not a racial war, but is an ideological war between the Axis on the one hand and the allegedly decripit Democracies on the other.

This is, no doubt, all very well from the German's point of view, so far as it goes, but the Germans do not want Eastern Asia to be conquered by the Japanese and organised as a Japanese Empire. They want Eastern Asia organised as a raw-material producing area, to which manufactured goods can be exported, not from Britain and the U.S.A. as in the past, but from Germany. They are now saying this with some urgency, both in their broadcasts and in their newspaper articles.

It is interesting to notice the difference between the German Government's reaction to Japanese successes and the German people's. The German people are obviously much cheered up. The news of Japanese successes has to some extent compensated for the bad news from Russia. They are not looking very far ahead. But the German Government on the other hand, is far from enthusiastic.

It knows that a Japan which could drive the British and the Americans out of the Far East could and would drive the Germans out too. The German radio commentator on naval affairs, Admiral Luetzow, has in the past few weeks been repeatedly saying that the collapse of the British Empire in the East would be a disaster comparable to a convulsion of nature, and asserting that Germany must have a considerable share in whatever would replace it.

The German short-wave station broadcasting in English to Australia even went so far as to devote an entire talk asserting that the Germans and the British are racially of the same stock and that they ought to stick together in face of other races.

This underlying antagonism of the Germans and the Japanese is, of course, the reason for the emergence into radio prominence of the two rival Boses, the two renegade Indians both bearing the same name who have been in the papers of late. One is employed by the Japanese, and has for years been a Japanese national. The other is employed by the Germans. He was a politician in India, but he was not a success, and he fled to Germany, where he is now. The Berlin Bose broadcasts to India saying that India will 'achieve freedom', as he calls it, by the assistance of Germany, and the Tokio Bose says that India will achieve freedom by the assistance of Japan. This business of the two Boses was becoming absurd, so Germany announced that the so-called Indian Independence Movement had elected the Berlin Bose as Supreme Leader, and the Tokio Bose as his deputy. The Japanese, on the other hand, made no announcement that their man was in a secondary position to anyone, and, as far as I can discover, they have never paid any attention to the Berlin Bose at all.

Italian Ambitions

The Italians, too, have their own private purposes to serve. These Italians know very well that they cannot hope to gain anything for themselves in East Asia. Even if their wildest dreams were to come true, and if Britain and the U. S. A. were defeated, the Italians know that neither Japan nor Germany would let them have any share of the Far Eastern spoil. Therefore they make what use they can of the Pacific news for more local purposes. They use it mainly to cheer up the Italian people by treating the Japanese successes as Axis successes. Therefore they have to say that the war in the Far East is just an Axis war.

So far, the Italians are at one with the Germans. But they have another purpose which runs counter to the Germans. The Italians have very definite ambitions in the Middle East, if not in the Far East, and they are perpetually angling for the sympathy of the Moslems there. (You remember how Mussolini some years ago announced himself as the 'protector of Islam.') The Italians are now making use of one of those Boses for this purpose. The Tokio Bose they neglect altogether, but recently they began to criticise the Berlin Bose very violently. They are saying that, in the open letter he addressed to Sir Stafford Cripps (which you will remember seeing in the papers) he sided with the Hindus in India against the Moslems. You see, the Italians have nothing to hope for from the Hindus in India—or from the Moslems there either, for that matter—but they are trying to appear as the friends of all Moslems, with an eye to the Moslem communities in the Middle East.

In one sense, it is the case that Axis propaganda tells the truth. It does tell the truth—inadvertently. If you study Axis propaganda in bulk, the real purposes behind it do show through.—(A B B.C. Talk).

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HAS THE LUFTWAFFE LOST ITS STING?

By the Aeronautical Correspondent of the "Daily Express."

We can rejoice in the planes we use. Each week sees more four-engined bombers and fewer medium-built machines. The big fellows carry three times the load and are a third faster. They can reach any point in Germany and return in darkness.

Compare that with the Germans' lot. Their only four-engined bomber—the ME-177—has flown over Britain probably no more than half a dozen times. The plane is back in its cradle. Few have yet been built.

So we are years ahead of the Luftwaffe in the potential power of our air attacks. Now how about fighters?

All the Luftwaffe's latest FW-190s are based in Western Europe. None has been seen in Russia. But the Germans were able to make only about 300 sorties when Dieppe was assaulted. This figures included their Junkers and Dornier bombers that joined in the males. The rest of German fighters are battle-locked on the Eastern Front. They are being shot down at a rate of hundreds a week.

The Planes Do Not Come

How long can they continue to stand up to the Russian air fleet, the now vast R. A. F and the growing United States air force? The position in Northern Africa may supply the clue. There the Germans need planes more than tanks. But the planes do not come. I believe they cannot be spread because German plane production is now unable to meet the Luftwaffe's losses on all its fronts.

This may also explain Germany's air weakness in the Battle of the Atlantic. Over the Bay of Biscay, Arado float planes—slow aircraft—are the main defensive weapons used to match our longer-range Beaufighters and powerful bombers now on patrol for U-boats. Of course the Arados are outgunned and outflown. So the U-boats suffer. They dare not surface, charge their batteries or cruise at speed to the eastern U. S coastline. Each week their trials increase and their danger areas across the sea are widened.

Has Lost Its Terror

Now I do not suggest that the Luftwaffe has lost its striking power. It is still a mighty weapon. It is still being fed by factories in half a dozen countries by men and women of foreign blood forced to labour for the German aircraft industry. But, in contrast to the Allied nations, the German air force has lost its terror and its power of hitting without reply. Its Stukas now can dive-bomb only where our fighters do not operate. Its Heinkel and Dornier raiders at night return with heavy losses. Its fighters guard captured territories or escort hard-pressed bombers on the eastern frontier. No longer can they sweep offensively, outnumbering by three or four to one, the aircraft sent against them.

Gone Is Their Bravado

The reversing of the balance of air power has left its mark on the men who fly the planes. They are more subdued fellows when they reach the prison camps now. Gone is their bravado. They talk about defeat as well as victory. With two years' ceaseless losses, the brilliant hard core of Luftwaffe men who learned from killings in the Spanish War have gone. Most are dead. Many are maimed and limbless. They can never be replaced. Now they are faced with new blood from America to fight beside the R. A F. and the Russian air fleet. In no complacency I say that their future will be short and bloody.

WILL GOERING DOUBLE-CROSS HITLER?

(Continued From Page 7)

in the bigoted sort of way that Dr Goebbels processes to be and that Herr Hess truly was—until his defection.

It is also known that relations between Marshal Goering and Herr Himmler are strained, and that the Reich Marshal is by no means in harmony with all Gestapo practices.

It is also known that Marshal Goering's wife, Emmy, intervened for many hapless Jewish artists, and that Marshal Goering himself once said, when confronted with the fact that one Jewish Kapellmeister continued to conduct at the State Opera, "It is I who determines who is a Jew and who not."

Furthermore, Marshal Goering is an officer from imperialist days. He always has remained a monarchist at heart. He never has broken off his connections with the former ruling families of Germany.

On one occasion, to my positive knowledge, an American in Berlin was visited by a man claiming to represent Marshal Goering. The question he put was: Would the American administration have the same objections to Marshal Goering at the head of the German Government that it has to Herr Hitler?

Watch Marshal Goering, is all that the trained observer of German politics can say to inquiring compatriots.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

This week in Bombay the men who make the news will be in the news; those who turn the spotlight of press publicity on others will have the same spotlight turned on themselves. The Editors' Conference will, for the first time, meet in this city.

This Editors' Conference, let us hasten to add, is a very superior and august body, not to be confused with the Journalists' Association which, by comparison, is quite a plebeian affair. All editors are, no doubt, journalists but the reverse is not true. Not all journalists are entitled to use the First Person Double—a privilege reserved for Royalty and Editors.

★

Lions And Lambs

Started only two years ago, the Editors' Conference is the first platform in the history of Indian journalism on which Indian and Anglo-Indian newspaper editors have rubbed shoulders with each other. At the first session of the Conference one could see such divergent types as Arthur Moore of "Statesman", the late Mahadev Desai representing "Harijan" and Srinivasan of "Hindu" animatedly discussing their common problems.

The lions and lambs of journalism, Congressmen, Liberals, Hindu Mahasabhaites, Muslim Leaguers, Europeans, Editors of big papers and small papers, English papers, Bengali and Tamil papers, Urdu and Hindi papers and Marathi and Gujarati papers—they were all to be found on the platform of the Editors' Conference.

Whatever the mutually conflicting views they expressed in their respective papers in the morning, the Editors always met for the Conference in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

★

Sign Of Break?

Will the same atmosphere prevail at the Bombay Conference? Much ink has flowed down the rollers of the rotaries since those days of the first Delhi Conference. Then it was a question of presenting joint demands and wresting concessions, in the interests of all the papers, from the bureaucracy. To-day the picture is changed and the Conference will meet under the grim shadow of the suppressed and suspended newspapers and forfeited presses. The dynamics of political upheaval have darkened the atmosphere of goodwill, the atmosphere of co-operation, of memorandums and deputations, and Advisory Committees. Already there are signs of a break with the Government.

★

He Sent A Rejection Slip To Govt.!

Whatever the decisions they take, some of the Editors who will be arriving for the Conference are extremely interesting personalities—more interesting, sometimes, than one would guess from the editorials they write.

The President is Srinivasan, the Managing Editor of "Hindu", who inherited the editor-proprietorship of South India's greatest daily newspaper, from his illustrious father Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar of revered memory. Under him, "Hindu" has undoubtedly grown in stature and prestige. The "Hindu" made news on two occasions recently not by virtue of what it published but by what it refused to publish—the alleged documents seized from Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and the 'secret' proceedings of the Working Committee, both supplied by the Government with a view to "expose", and descredit the Congress. Srinivasan is thus one of the editors who, in effect, sent a rejection-slip to the Government!

★

Arthur ("Cranks' Corner") Moore

At the time of writing we are not certain if Arthur Moore will be here to attend the Conference on behalf of "Statesman". He is said to be on "leave before retirement," but there are all sorts of stories current about him. There are dark hints thrown about his serious differences with the authorities in New Delhi and with his directors in London over his recent policy.

Arthur Moore, an old journalist and one of the pillars of the Editors' Conference, came much into the news when he manifested an independent and, sometimes trenchantly critical attitude towards the British Government's war policy—on the lines, more or less, of Priestley, Hulton and the "Picture Post" group. More recently he is believed to have gone "pro-Indian" and issued several statements sharply criticising the Government of India's present policy *vis a vis* the National Demand.

Which seems to obscure the fact that old Arthur Moore is one of the oldest antagonists of the Congress and during the last civil disobedience movement gave news of Congress activities under the heading "Cranks' Corner". Is he likely to occupy the same corner now?

The fact is that Moore, like many intelligent Englishmen, has seen that without the freedom of India Britain cannot win the war and while he is no great friend of Indian freedom he hates the Nazis even more, and would rather have the certainty of British rule in Britain than the chance of continuing British rule in India.

★

He Comes From The Qutab Minar!

Another interesting personality among the prominent members of the Editors Conference is the Convenor, the chubby, jovial, pipe-smoking J. N. Sahni of "The National Call" of Delhi. He received his education and journalistic training in America and was the first to brighten up journalism in Northern India with the "American Touch"—front page news, pictures, big headline display, etc. To-day he is the greatest favourite of the American correspondents in Delhi. He was for several years the editor of "The Hindustan Times" and when some of us, the columnists of the younger generation, did not know whether a column was a pillar or an infantry unit, his "From The Qutab Minar" was the most popular feature of Northern India journalism.

He carried his "From His Qutab Minar" along with his several dozen pipes, when he left "The Hindustan Times" and founded "The National Call." Pothan Joseph replaced him and for years it was "Over A Cup of Tea" 'versus' "From The Qutab Minar". It was an all-in battle of wits, no holds barred, and with gloves off. The public bought both the papers and breathlessly waited for the daily exchange of repartees.

He has a dry but most effective sense of humour and next to Shankar's cartoons, his column is most cordially hated and feared by the gods of Delhi-S'm'a.

★

Purdah Press Conferences

Here he is, in his usual strain, in one of the recent issues of the "National Call"—combining 'inside' information with shrewd comments and amusing personal sidelights which should be the essence of good 'columnism'.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, salary Rs. 1,500/- plus allowances, expert chaperon and conductor of human tours, multi-linguist, but without any knowledge of Indian languages, well-travelled but without any claim to any prolonged stay in America or India, foreign office baby with a 'fast-unto-death' look, accompanied by Lady Wrench has been recently flown to India to conduct American journalists, officers and dough-boys on tours of knowledge to understand India and her problems as the India office would like them to understand. A report has it that both India office and New Delhi, have been feeling seriously perturbed at the outlook of some of the American correspondents about India, who have found it more difficult to adopt the point of view of the dry-boned British bureaucrat in India as against that of the Liberal Indian.

One of the systems of educating these correspondents hit on by Sir Evelyn Wrench has been to hold Parda press conferences with agreeable pro-British Indians and to the complete or partial exclusion of Indian pressmen. One day he took the Yanks to see round Mr. Veto, I mean the Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar. He told them, "Boys! we will meet to-day the great leader of the Depressed Classes. The 'Leader was the word that went round. Unfortunately Dr. Ambedkar disappointed the correspondents because there was hardly anything 'depressed' about him. The correspondents of course asked several questions and drained out the truth from Dr. Ambedkar, but two questions were asked by Sir Evelyn Wrench which are typical of the function he has to perform and for which he is being paid Rs. 1,500/-:—

Sir Evelyn:—"Could you tell us Dr. Ambedkar, as to who have been more helpful to the depressed classes?"

Dr. Ambedkar:—"Officials."

Sir Evelyn:—"Which class of officials?"

Dr. Ambedkar:—"The British officials." (Hurrah! A pension for Sir Evelyn Wrench.)

★

"I Would Commit Suicide"

Then, referring to the American correspondents' interview with Sir Sikandar in which the Punjab Premier made the statement that if he were made Viceroy of India, he would commit suicide, Sahni says:—

"Personally if I were made the Viceroy, I may have other reasons for committing suicide.

I would commit suicide if the order were that I will have to spend five years alone in the Viceroy's House. I would commit suicide if I had to maintain the aloofness and isolation from common human beings enjoyed by Lord Linlithgow and other Viceroys. I would commit suicide if I had to deal with a Secretary of State like Mr. Amery or a premier like Mr. Churchill. I would commit suicide if I had to suffer the advice and company of the type of persons who at present constitute the Executive Council. I would commit suicide if circumstances made it inevitable for me to haul up every second year a few thousand people and lock up them in jail without trial."

★

How To Get A "Scoop"?

Sahni is not merely an Editor. He is something many editors are not. He is a first class reporter, a regular news-hound. During the Cripps negotiations he made himself a nuisance to Sir Stafford by his questions at the Press Conferences and by his "inside revelations" and "scoops" in his paper. One of the "Chroniclers" had the opportunity of studying Sahni's method during those days. We reveal it here, for it requires the personality and news sense of Sahni successfully to carry it off. He always had a few bits of "inside dope" up his sleeve and so he would approach one of the Congress leaders (he knows them all intimately) and, taking him aside give *him* the "sensational" news instead of asking him any questions. This would lead to a discussion, confidences would be exchanged—and, *hey presto*, a scoop is made for the evening edition.

Will some of our reporters tackle Sahni and try to get the "inside dope" about the proceedings of the Editors' Conference? It is a hint—and a challenge.

★

Sorry, Brother

Confrere "Blitz" has written to us complaining of the "injustice done to us by the extracts from a Delhi paper which you quote on your LAST PAGE". It appears that the story about Willkie's proposed visit appeared in "Blitz" several days before Reuter flashed the news while the "National Call" gave the entire credit for the scoop to Reuter.

Sorry, brother. Our apologies. But the point that we wanted to make by publishing those extracts was not who scooped the news but whether Willkie will or will not come to India. Will he? And that even the All-knowing "Blitz" doesn't seem to know. Does Willkie himself know?

★

"Churchill Is A Fool"

Talking about journalism and journalists, we find that "Tribune" of London has some interesting revelations to make about Lord Kemsley, one of Britain's press Lords, who owns as many as 22 London and provincial daily and Sunday papers. And his papers are the staunchest upholders of the "Down With The Huns" policy. Says the "Tribune":—

"This conversion is interesting.. . . . Surely the noble Lord has nothing to hide? His millions of readers may know the full name of their controller of thought, but do they remember his record?

"In the summer of 1939 Kemsley thought that he could add his quota to Mr. Chamberlain's appeasing and offered the columns of his "Sunday Times" to Dr. Dietrich, Hitler's 'chef de presse', in return for a spot of Kemsley in the Nazi press. The deal failed to come off—but Lord Vansittart might well ponder a little on his favourite Press Lord's first preference.

"On that occasion Kemsley went to Bayreuth to persuade the Fuehrer to help towards better understanding between the Nazis and the British. What happened to my Lord on that mission of super-appeasement Kemsley never told us. And now we come to the last chapter of the Kemsley Record.

"Every Friday Goebbels publishes an article in 'Das Reich,' which is usually summarised in the British Press a day or two later. In a recent issue of 'Das Reich' the Doctor gave an account of the meeting between Kemsley and the Fuehrer, which somehow "missed" getting into the London and provincial Press. This is the Goebbels version of the meeting:

"We remember talking to a representative British Press Lord some six weeks before the outbreak of the war. We answered his claim that Britain was genuinely desirous of finding a way of understanding with Nazi Germany with the question what would happen if Churchill came to power. He waved wearily with his hand, and said laconically: 'Churchill is a fool'."

Paul Robeson Fed Up With Hollywood

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.

Paul Robeson, the famous American negro baritone, says that he is "Through" with Hollywood until movie magnates see some other way to portray negroes than the customary "Plantation Hallelujah shouters."—Reuter.

Next Week:

ROBESON THE REBEL!

"How did the Colonel get on at the Hunt yesterday, Abdullah?"
"He shout wonderful, Sahib, but Allah was with the animals."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The young man had just proposed to the most beautiful girl in the world. She had accepted him, and now he stepped into a jeweller's to buy an engagement ring. He examined various rings, and finally picked up a beautiful diamond affair that suited his fancy.

"What's the price of this?" he inquired.

"That", replied the assistant, "is £350."

The young man's eyes popped. He whistled loudly and long—then pointed to a second ring.

"And this one?" he asked.

"This one, sir," said the assistant, eyeing the price-tag, "is two whistles!"

* * *

Two revellers approached a railway booking office window. One was carrying his friend in his arms. The weight caused him to stagger.

"Two tickets to Manchester", he said.

The clerk studied the money that was handed to him.

"Wait a minute", he said. "You only gave me the price of one ticket. How, about your friend?"

The first man looked fondly at the fellow he was carrying in his arms.

"He's only a baby, mister", he explained. "Only four years old."

The astounded clerk took a second look.

"Four years old, my eye!" he cried. "Why, this fellow you're carrying is over six feet tall, weighs about fourteen stone—and has a beard as thick as a mattress!"

The ticket-buyer dropped his burden unceremoniously.

"You idiot!" he howled at his pal. "I told you to shave!"

A motorist whose car had got stuck in a muddy hole in a lonely country lane hired a villager with horse and cart to pull him out. He gave the man a pound note and asked, "Does this kind of thing happen very often?"

"Aye", the man replied. "You're the fifth to-day."

"The fifth! Heavens—that must have kept you busy. I supose you'll have to do your ordinary work at night then?"

"Aye, mister. I mostly does my ordinary work o' nights."

"Really! What's your usual job?"

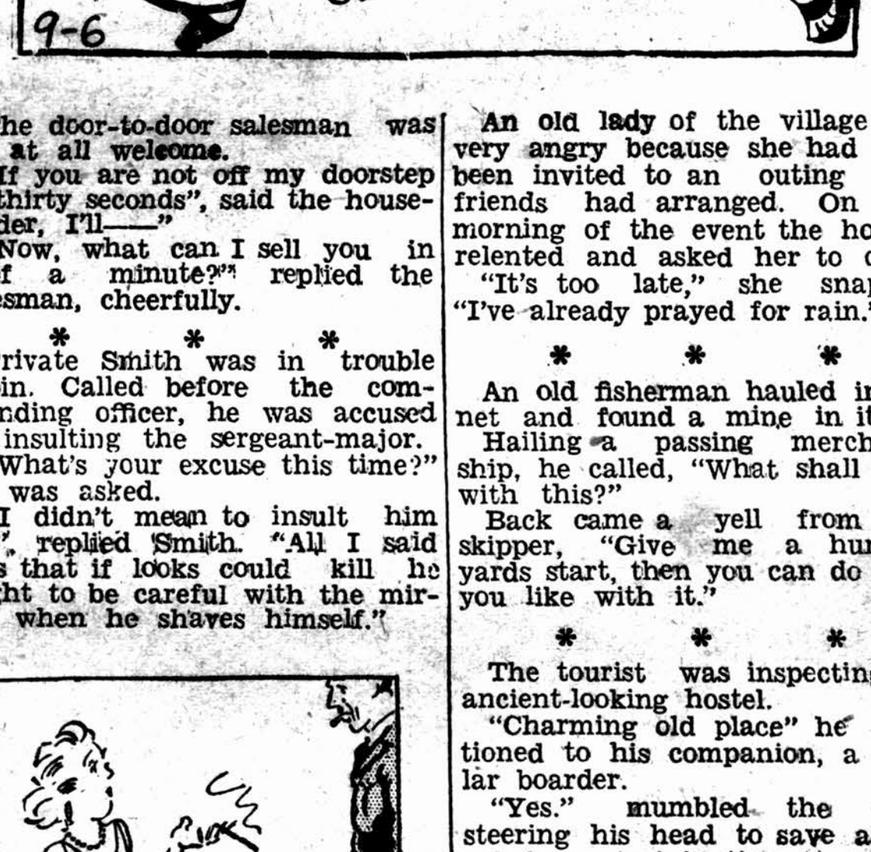
"Fetching water to fill this 'ere 'ole!"

"I think she's fast, don't you?"
"I wouldn't say that. It took her thirty years to reach 25."

"From what you tell me", observed the Solicitor, "it seems your husband's behaviour is that of a blackguard."

"How dare you! I came here for advice about a divorce, not to hear my husband abused!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



The door-to-door salesman was not at all welcome.

"If you are not off my doorstep in thirty seconds", said the householder, I'll——"

"Now, what can I sell you in half a minute?" replied the salesman, cheerfully.

* * *

Private Smith was in trouble again. Called before the commanding officer, he was accused of insulting the sergeant-major.

"What's your excuse this time?" he was asked.

"I didn't mean to insult him sir", replied Smith. "All I said was that if looks could kill he ought to be careful with the mirror when he shaves himself."

"What did you do before the war?"
"Sold cars—by the dozen."
"Gracious! How much a dozen did you charge?"

Visitors to the house in the daytime made so much noise that the night nurse could not get sufficient rest.

One day the mentioned this to the doctor, who wrote a large notice bearing the words—"Please remember the night nurse," and placed it on the hall table.

Next evening when she came on duty, she found beneath the notice a shilling, a sixpence, and fourpence in coppers.

* * *

The village warden was going his round when he saw a light from a back bedroom window showing through a corner of curtain.

He knocked and said: "Please put out your light; it shows all your garden up."

Out went the light. About a quarter of an hour later the same warden knocked again saying: "Please put on your light. I can't find my way out of your garden."

An old lady of the village was very angry because she had not been invited to an outing her friends had arranged. On the morning of the event the hostess relented and asked her to come.

"It's too late," she snapped. "I've already prayed for rain."

* * *

An old fisherman hauled in his net and found a mine in it.

Hailing a passing merchantship, he called, "What shall I do with this?"

Back came a yell from the skipper, "Give me a hundred yards start, then you can do what you like with it."

* * *

The tourist was inspecting the ancient-looking hostel.

"Charming old place" he mentioned to his companion, a regular boarder.

"Yes." mumbled the other, steering his head to save an old oak beam just in time to save a nasty bruise.

"They say it's haunted", went on the tourist, enthusiastically.

"Yes, it used to be," replied the regular boarder, "but the management ghost left."

* * *

A motorist, who had a fifty-gallon tank of petrol in reserve when rationing was introduced, consulted a friend as to what to do about it.

"Bury it, my dear fellow," was the reply.

Accordingly, he gave his gardener instructions next day to dig a hole for it in a secluded spot.

After a time the gardener returned.

"I've buried the petrol," he said "What do you want done with the tank!'

"Old Jones talks a lot in his sleep, doesn't he?"
"Um! But you can't blame him. It's the only chance he gets."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WHY WEAR THAT DRESS IF YOU HATE IT SO?
BECAUSE IT'S NANCY'S, SHE OWES ME MONEY AND WEARING HER CLOTHES IS THE ONLY WAY I CAN GET IT BACK!
GLADYS PARKER
8-16

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The Boar God

This idol of Varah (the Boar God) was found by a farmer at Vihar (N. Gujerat). It is exquisitely carved in black stone and epitomises a famous Hindu legend.

—Chiman Mevada

MORNING GLORY *—Y. M. Purao*

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.